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EXOTIC BUTTERFLIES,
BEING
ILLUSTRATIONS OF NEW SPECIES;

SELECTED CHIEFLY FROM THE COLLECTIONS

OF

W. WILSON SAUNDERS

AND

WILLIAM C. HEWITSON.

1
1852-56

THE COLOURED DRAWINGS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF EACH SPECIES

BY

WILLIAM C. HEWITSON,

AUTHOR OF

"ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE EGGS OF BRITISH BIRDS."

LONDON:

JOHN VAN VOORST, 1, PATERNOSTER ROW.



ILLUSTRATIONS
OF NEW SPECIES OF
EXOTIC BUTTERFLIES,

SELECTED CHIEFLY FROM THE COLLECTIONS
OF
W. WILSON SAUNDERS AND WILLIAM C. HEWITSON.

BY
WILLIAM C. HEWITSON.

VOL. I.

JOHN VAN VOORST, LONDON.

1852-1856

= Div. p. 816



INTRODUCTION.

ALTHOUGH the first volume of the "Exotic Butterflies," which is now brought to a close, has not succeeded in a pecuniary point of view, we do not hesitate to proceed with a second—having abundant materials with which to fill its pages—willing to consider any loss which we may sustain as a slight contribution towards the advancement of our favourite science, and unwilling that the many beautiful things which have delighted our own eyes should not also be enjoyed by our brother naturalists.

Two hundred and seventeen butterflies have been figured as new and distinct species, and I believe they will stand the test of close examination. No one can deprecate more than I do the needless multiplication of species in which some of the naturalists (especially ornithologists) of the present day, both in France and England, seem to take so much pleasure, who, with the knowledge always before them that certain species vary *ad infinitum*, that others are cosmopolitan in their range, nevertheless take some extra spot of colour, aided by some slight geographical separation, as sufficient ground upon which to erect a species. I have, however, learned to give great deference to the opinion of any one who may be closely studying some particular group, having myself come to a decision with regard to some of the *Ithomias*, which I have afterwards reversed upon nearer acquaintance with them, wondering at my own want of acumen; indeed, so intimate have I become with specimens in my own cabinet, as to know them from others of the same species, when there was no appreciable difference. Mr. Wollaston has aptly compared the progress we make in the study of Natural History, to our approach to some mountain range, which, though undefined at first, reveals unexpected beauties as the eye becomes "trained" to see them.

With regard to two or three species, it may be thought that I have allowed too much scope for variation, but with the exception of the two *Ithomias* figured at 66 and 67, which it would have been perhaps as well to separate, I have no reason to change my opinion.

I wish, in committing these drawings to the public, that they could convey to others some of the intense pleasure which the beautiful originals have given me; that the animus with which they have been traced could be imparted to a kindred mind.

Let us not love and study these exquisite things for themselves alone, but as beacons of light to guide us on our heavenly way, and let us love and bless the wondrous skill which placed them there, let us think what must be the glory of that future which we are promised, when these, the most trivial decorations of a world which we are told is but temporal, are so transcendently beautiful. Regarded thus, they will possess a power to please which they never possessed before.

“ There 's nothing bright, above, below,
From flowers that bloom to stars that glow,
But in its light my soul can see
Some feature of the Deity.”

For some of the errors which mar the pages of the book (the result of my own carelessness) I have to grieve—others were unavoidable, and have only been made apparent by the light of increasing acquisitions.

Ithomia Galita is Hubner's Nereis Cymo.

Ithomia Sisera is Hubner's Nereis Doto.

Ithomia Vallonia (13) is probably only a variety of Hubner's N. Ninonia.

Ithomia Hezia (21) is a Mechanitis.

Ithomia Cesleria (41) is the female of I. Avella (27), and must change her name.

Ithomia Virginia (54) must be called Virginiana, Virginia having been used at (18).

Ithomia Telesto (56) is (I believe) Guérin's H. Annetta. (Icon. du Règne Animal).

Ithomia Attalia is possibly the female of H. Cyrene of Latreille (Humboldt and Bonpland), which I have never seen.

Catagramma Parima (3) is a variety of Guérin's C. Hesperis. (Icon. du Règne Animal).

Catagramma Eluina (30) is not sufficiently glossed with blue—when seen with its head to the light, it is one of the most beautiful of the genus.

At the commencement of the work, I expressed an opinion that the butterflies which formed the genera of *Epicalia* and *Myscelia*, were near enough to form one genus. They have since proved to be the sexes of the same species. *Myscelia Samaria* of the plate is the female of *Epicalia Sabrina* of the same plate.

Epicalia Pierretii (Pl. 29) and *Myscelia Chromis* (27), both of the "Genera of Diurnal Lep.," are male and female of the same species.

Epicalia Numilius (Cram., Pl. 81) and *Myscelia Micalia* (P. Mic., Cram., Pl. 108) are sexes of one species, and I believe that *Epicalia Autinoe* Godt, is the male of *Epicalia Penthia* of this work.

Although great care has been taken by Mr. Standish with the Plates, some of the delicate *Ithomias* of Plate VII. are rather too highly coloured; figs. 38, 39, and 40, are sometimes quite white.

N.B.—An Index is given, by which the binder will be enabled to arrange the Plates, as in the "Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera."

A second Index, alphabetically arranged, is given for the benefit of those who will take the trouble to number the Plates (from 1 to 60), and the letterpress (from 1 to 120), after the book has been arranged by the first Index.

OATLANDS, WALTON-ON-THAMES,

Sept. 15, 1856.

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* This index has been prepared to enable those who wish it to arrange and bind the whole work systematically in five volumes.

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P R E F A C E.

It is with regret, not however unmixed with satisfaction, that I come to the close of a work which has been to me a twenty-five years' labour of love.

With regret that age and failing health forbid me to commence another volume.

With satisfaction when I remember the great kindness which I have experienced personally from all lepidopterists during its progress, and the very favourable reception it has met with from all, and especially from those whose position as naturalists gives value to their opinions.

I have many times during the progress of the book expressed my gratitude for the kindness and liberality which I have met with from Dr. Boisduval, not only in giving me free access to his collections, but in allowing me during his absence to select from them and bring home with me all that I wished to figure, feeling, as I do, the difficulty I should myself experience in being parted from any of my treasures. To the generous encouragement met with from Mr. Wilson Saunders, especially at its commencement, the work owes much of its success.

I am fully aware of and regret many errors, but have endeavoured to atone for them as much as possible by myself pointing them out and correcting them. It has always been my study to make the work useful rather than attractive. If I have succeeded in both, my utmost wishes have been attained.

As one instance of the great additions which have been made to the diurnal Lepidoptera, during its progress nearly two hundred species have been added to the genus *Ithomia* on its plates.

I have always seen the necessity, if my work is to be of any use to entomology, of illustrating by figures all the species I have myself described, seeing that descriptions—not of the old authors only, but of those of more recent date—of Godart and others, especially when they refer to nearly allied species such as *Thecla*—are not of the slightest use. I am sorry to say that several species of my describing are not yet figured, and that I now find it desirable to describe others which remain unnamed in my collection, but all these, and they are chiefly obscure *Hesperidæ*, I hope to figure as my last contribution to the science which I have so much loved.

My estimation of generic distinction has been considerably modified since

PREFACE.

I gave it as my opinion that it was not desirable to separate *Pyrrhopyga* from *Erycides* because of the difference of their antennæ. I would be very glad now to discover such a distinction between other groups of the *Hesperidæ*.

The diurnal *Lepidoptera* have of late years been visited by an intolerable plague of old and new generic names. On going through a list of butterflies a few years ago, any one might comprehend its contents at a glance, now it is necessary to go to a dictionary to interpret them.

Before bidding farewell to all those with whom the work has brought me into most agreeable contact, and some of these have become valued friends, I must express my thanks to my generous publisher, Mr. J. Van Voorst, and to Mr. Charles Standish for his careful and conscientious colouring of the plates.

OATLANDS,

January 1st, 1877.

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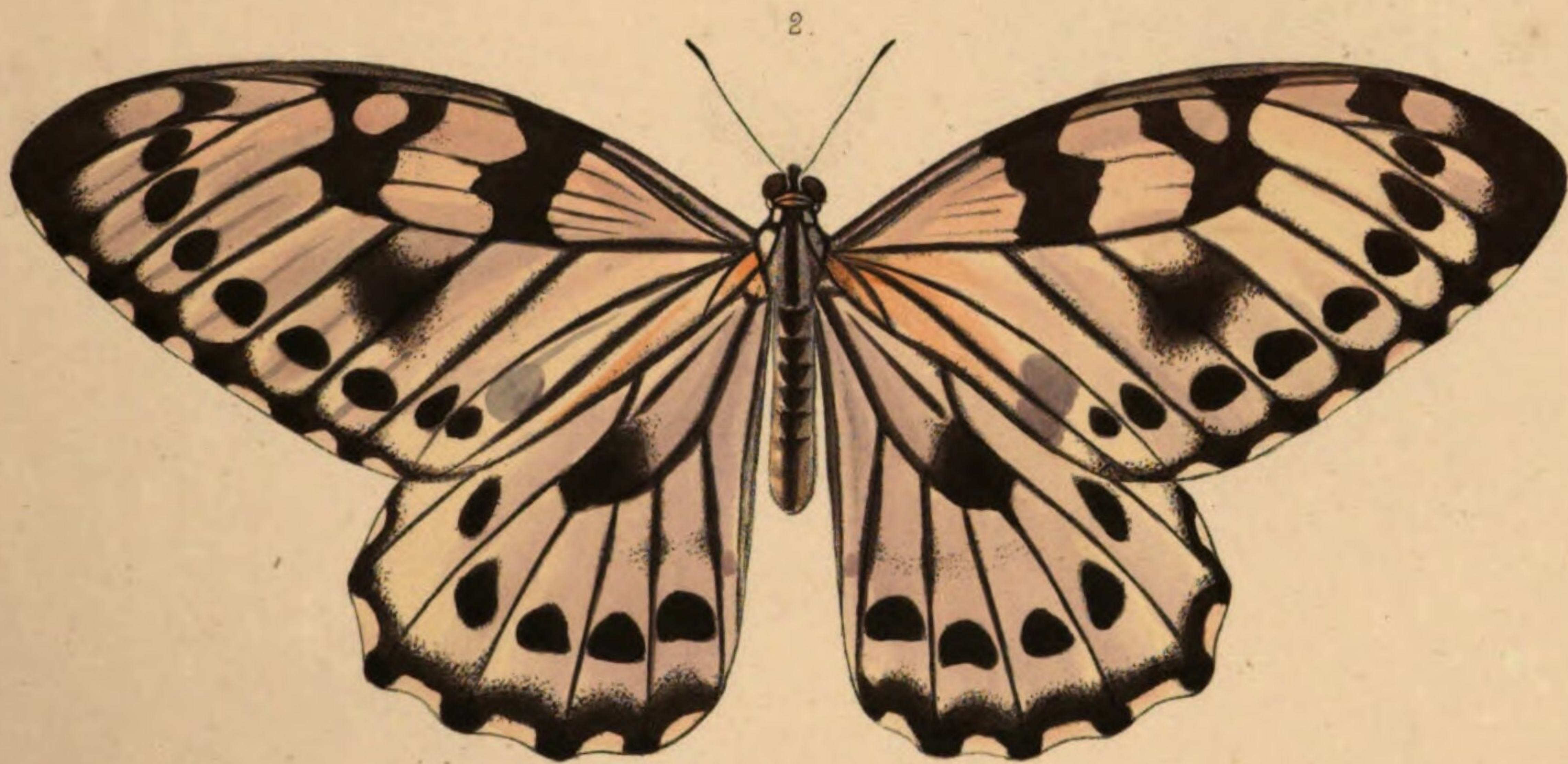
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PAPILIONIDÆ.
ORNITHOPTERA & PAPILIO.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1855.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

1. ORNITHOPTERA BROOKIANA. Wallace.

2. PAPILIO IDÆOIDES. Gray.

PAPILIONIDÆ.
PAPILIO. II.



W.C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1855.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

3 4. PAPILIO DIOXIPPUS. 5. PAPILIO LEUCASPIS.
6. PAPILIO EURYLEON.

PAPILIONIDÆ.

PAPILIO II.

PAPILIO DIOXIPPUS. 3, 4.

UPPERSIDE. Male, black, with a large central triangular space of pale yellow, bounded on one side by the abdominal fold, on another by the median nervure of the anterior wing, on the upper side of which nervure, and touching it, there are three small spots. On the costal margin there are also three yellow bifid spots, and a row of four or five spots of the same colour from near the apex, running parallel to the outer margin. Posterior wing tailed, with two crimson spots and a small yellow spot at the anal angle, a row of yellow lunular spots near the outer margin, and two blue lunules at the base of the tail, on its inner side. The end of the tail, which is long, yellow.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that it is lighter, especially near the tail. Posterior wing with five crimson spots in addition to those described above, which cross the wing near the lower edge of the central yellow.

Expan. $3\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

There is a variety of *P. Dioxippus*, which has the upper edge of the central yellow emarginate as in *Leucaspis*.

PAPILIO LEUCASPIS. 5.

Pap. Leucaspis Godart *Encly. p.* 55.—*Boisd. spec. gen. p.* 349.

UPPERSIDE. Male, red-brown, with a large central triangular space of light yellow, bounded on the anterior wing by the median nervure, on the upper side of which nervure, and touching it, are two spots of the same colour, and below it a triangular black spot. Costal margin with three nearly equi-distant small bifid spots,

also yellow. Parallel and near to the outer margin, there is a narrow band of brown, lighter than the rest of the wing, accompanied on its inner edge by a band of black. Posterior wing tailed with a similar submarginal broken band of light brown, traversed by a line of black, with between it and the margin four lunular spots of blue. A band of crimson from the anal angle to the middle of the wing, and below it on the inner margin a lunular spot of yellow.

The tail, which is long, tipped with yellow.

UNDERSIDE, as above, except that the posterior wing has a narrow line of crimson, scarcely divided into spots—from the anal angle to the costal margin, parallel and very near to the edge of the central yellow.

Expan. $3\frac{9}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Although described by Godart there is no published figure of this species, I have therefore thought it of use to place it in close proximity to the new species, to show the great resemblance which they bear to each other, as well as the difference of form. I have not seen females of either species.

PAPILIO EURYLEON, 6.

UPPERSIDE. Male, black. Anterior wing with a large green-white spot near the middle of the inner margin, trifid by the nervures. Three small indistinct white spots near the inner angle and the outer margin. Posterior wing with a central spot of crimson of three nearly equal parts, with between it and the anal angle one or two small spots of the same colour. The outer margin with the usual lunular white spots, and parallel and near to them a row of similar white lunules, but less distinct, with the exception of the two nearest the apex, which are large.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing spotless, with the exception of the small spots near the inner angle. The posterior wing has, instead of the trifid crimson spot, two round pink-white spots, which are placed between the median nervules, the two red spots as above at the anal angle, two red spots at the base of the wing, the marginal and submarginal row of white lunules as on the upperside, and above and parallel to them (but not extending to the two large spots near the apex), a third row of indistinct crimson lunules or spots.

Thorax underneath, with some red spots. Several of the folds of the abdomen near the anus marked with light red.

Expan. $3\frac{2}{10}$ to $3\frac{5}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson and W. W. Saunders.

There is a variety of this species without the small white spots of the anterior wing, and without the submarginal lunules of the posterior wing, the two apical spots scarcely seen.

This species seems equally to represent two groups. In colour, it resembles the nineteenth group of Boisduval, in which are Proteus and Vertumnus. In form, and the arrangement of the red and white lunules on the underside of the posterior wing, it is more like Choridaamas and Hyperion of his twenty-second group.

PIERIDÆ.

PIERIS.1.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et. lith. 1852.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

1. 2. PIERIS AGOSTINA.

3. 4. PIERIS NERA.

5. 6. PIERIS MALENKA.

7. PIERIS LORENA.

PIERIDÆ.

PIERIS I.

PIERIS AGOSTINA. 1, 2.

UPPERSIDE cream colour, posterior wing more tinted than the other. Anterior wing with the costal margin grey. The apex, to beyond the middle of the outer margin, black, marked with a row of five white spots. Posterior wing with the border of the underside seen through.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with all the nervures broadly black. Posterior wing of a rich orange yellow, with a submarginal line of black and marginal spots of the same colour.

Expan. $2\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. East India.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

This beautiful butterfly is nearly allied to *P. Eucharis* of Drury and Cramer.

PIERIS NERA. 3, 4.

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing cream-colour, the apex, to below the middle of the outer margin, black. The inner margin of the black dentated. Posterior wing greenish yellow with triangular spots of black on the outer margin, largest near the anal angle.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the black of the apex marked with several linear spots of dirty white. Posterior wing with a spot at the end of the cell, two spots on the upper margin, and a broad outer margin brown. The outer margin marked with four arrow-headed spots.

Exp. $2\frac{2}{10}$ in. Hab. Quito.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Pieris Nera is most nearly allied to *P. Hirlanda* of Stoll, and *P. Helvia* of Humboldt and Bonpland's work, which I believe to be one and the same species. In the marking of the underside it is like *P. Gidica* of Godart.

PIERIS MALENKA. 5, 6.

UPPERSIDE cream colour. Anterior wing with the costal margin black. The apex black to the middle of the outer margin, the inner margin of the black deeply sinuated below the middle. Posterior wing with a narrow black line round the outer margin. The marks of the underside seen through.

PIERIDÆ—PIERIS.

UNDERSIDE white. The anterior wing as above. The posterior wing with a narrow band of black from the base to the middle of the upper margin followed by a band of yellow, and again by a broader band of black which encloses an oval yellow spot near the apex. The middle of the wing crossed transversely from the inner margin to a little beyond the centre by bands of orange and black. The outer margin with a large spot at the anal angle and two triangular spots near the middle light brown.

FEMALE. UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing black with a band of orange on the inner margin from the base to the anal angle; a second band of orange from the base to the centre of the wing, and between it and the outer margin two spots of orange-yellow; a third irregular band of yellow obliquely across the wing beyond the middle. The apex rufous. Posterior wing orange, with two transverse bands, and the outer margin (which is deeply dentated on its inner side) black.

UNDERSIDE as above.

Exp. ♂ $2\frac{2}{10}$ ♀ $2\frac{6}{10}$ in. Hab. Venezuela.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Pieris Malenka is nearly allied to P. Pyrrha. The males are alike, except in size. The females, which are totally unlike the males in form as well as in colour (resembling the Heliconidæ), differ considerably from each other.

PIERIS LORENA. 7.

UPPERSIDE white. Anterior wing with the apical half black, the black crossed obliquely in the middle by a band of white. Costal margin black. Posterior wing with the outer margin and a large triangular spot upon it at the anal angle black.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above. Posterior wing with the costal margin at the base black, crossed a little below the base by a transverse band of black, broad near the base, where it is marked by a band of orange, but gradually becoming narrower towards the anal angle, where it is forked and incloses an oval spot of white. The triangular spot of the upperside is here much larger.

Exp. $2\frac{8}{10}$. Hab. Quito.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

The only specimen of this remarkable butterfly which I have seen is the one in my own Collection. It is most nearly allied to P. Pyrrha and P. Melenka.

PIERIDÆ.

PIERIS. II.



W.C. Hewitson del et lith. 1853.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton

8. 9. PIERIS PALLENE.	
10. 11. PIERIS PADUSA.	12. 13. PIERIS PARTHIA.
14. PIERIS PANDOSIA.	15. 16. PIERIS PELORIA.

PIERIDÆ.

PIERIS II.

PIERIS PALLENE. 8, 9.

UPPERSIDE silky-white, slightly tinted with lilac. Anterior wing with the base light yellow, the costal margin lilac, the apex and outer margin black its innerside deeply sinuated and dentated.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the base yellow, the costal margin black, and a large triangular spot of black near to, but below, the apex. Posterior wing with four minute spots half way between the lower end of the cell and the outer margin.

Expan. $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch. Hab. Australia.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Nearly allied to P. Aripa of Boisduval.

PIERIS PADUSA. 10, 11.

UPPERSIDE white, the base of the anterior wing and the outer margin of the posterior tinted with yellow. Anterior wing with the costal margin lilac, the apex and outer margin black its innerside deeply sinuated and dentated.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the base yellow, the costal margin slightly brown, and a square black spot near the apex.

Expan. $1\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. Australia.

In the Collection of W. W. Saunders.

PIERIS PARTHIA. 12, 13.

UPPERSIDE white. Anterior wing slightly tinted with yellow darkest at the base, the costal margin brown, the apex and outer margin black its inner edge deeply sinuated and dentated. Posterior wing tinted with lilac and yellow.

UNDERSIDE with the base yellow, the costal margin and the apex light rufous-brown, where black above. Posterior wing rufous-brown, undulated throughout by fine transverse lines of white, crossed below the middle by an irregular indistinct band of darker colour.

Expan. $1\frac{7}{10}$ in. Hab. Australia.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Some examples are without the lower part of the black margin of the anterior wing and others have much less colour on the underside of the posterior wing.

PIERIS PANDOSIA. 14.

UPPERSIDE white, the outer margin broadly bordered with black its inner edge deeply sinuated on the anterior wing. Anterior wing with the costal margin, from the base to the middle, broadly brown.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there is a white line through the brown at the base of the anterior wing, and a rufous line through the black margin of the posterior wing.

Expan. $1\frac{7}{10}$ in. Hab. Venezuela.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Nearly allied to *P. Marana* of Doubleday, and *P. Calydonia* of Boisduval.

PIERIS PELORIA. 15, 16.

UPPERSIDE white, slightly tinted with yellow, the body and the base of the wings very black. Anterior wing with the costal margin and the nervures broadly brown. Posterior wing with nervures black, the nervules tinted with lilac, the end of each marked with a large spot of brown upon the outer margin.

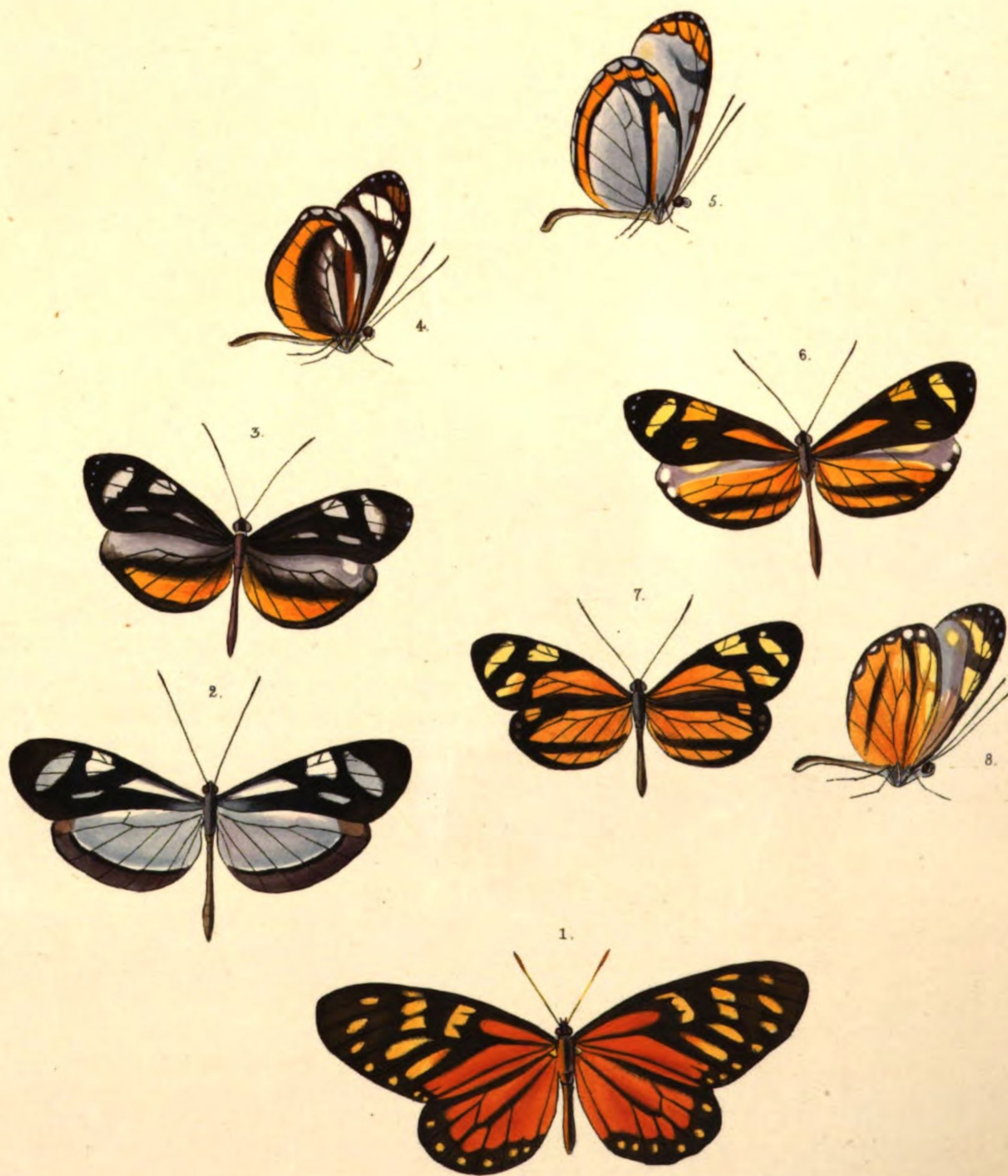
UNDERSIDE the same, except that the posterior wing is yellow, the nervules broadly brown, and that the base is marked with orange.

Expan. $1\frac{7}{10}$ in. Hab. Chinese Tartary.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

This species, except that the nervures are different in their arrangement, and the antennæ longer, has more the appearance of a *Parnassius* than of a *Pieris*, and would probably be more naturally placed in that genus. It is at any rate an admirable link by which to connect the two genera. It flies at a great elevation on the mountains of Chinese Tartary.

PIERIDÆ.
EUTERPE & LEPTALIS.



W.C. Hewitson, del. et lith.

Printed by Hillmandel & Walton.

1. EUTERPE EURYTELE.

2. 5. LEPTALIS THEONOE. 3. 4. LEPTALIS LYSINOE.

6 7 8. LEPTALIS THEUCHARILA Doubleday.

PIERIDÆ.

EUTERPE. *Swainson.*

EUTERPE EURYTELE. 1.

UPPERSIDE black, with numerous yellow spots. Anterior wing with the whole space between the inner margin and the first median nervule from the base to near the anal angle, and an oblong spot from the base to the middle of the cell, brick-red. A curved spot across the cell, followed by two curved transverse macular bands; the first, beyond the middle, composed of five large irregular oblong spots, the other, near the outer margin, of seven smaller spots, all yellow. Posterior wing brick-red, the costal and outer margins and the median nervule broadly black, a small spot at the base and a submarginal row of six small spots, yellow.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the yellow spots are larger.

Expan. $2\frac{7}{10}$ in. Hab. Quito.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This species is especially interesting, from its great similarity in colouring to the neighbouring genus of *Leptalis*.

LEPTALIS. *Dalman.*

LEPTALIS THEONOE. 2, 5.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing purple-black, with four white spots, the first, at the base, oblong, tinted with purple on its upper edge; the second, on the middle of the costal margin, nearly square; the third, half way between it and the outer margin, oblong, and tinted with purple; the fourth, oval and transverse between the last two and the apex. Posterior wing white, tinted with purple, the nervures black, the outer margin broadly bordered with claret, the upper edge of which is black.

UNDERSIDE white, tinted with purple. Anterior wing with the apex broadly rufous, its margin black, with a row of six small white spots; two black spots upon the costal margin. Posterior wing with a circular black line parallel to the costal and outer margins from the base to the anal angle, met obliquely by another black line from the middle of the costal margin; the outer margin black, traversed by a line of white, except at the apex, where it is marked with three oblong spots. The space between the outer margin and the circular black line first described is orange.

Expan. $2\frac{3}{20}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

LEPTALIS LYSINOE. 3, 4.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing tinted with purple chiefly towards the base, with four white spots; the first, near the base, minute and triangular; the

second, near the middle of the costal margin, nearly square; the third, half way between it and the inner margin, oblong, minute; the fourth, across the apex large and oblong. Posterior wing black, with the costal margin broadly white and glossy, a broad band of orange parallel to the outer margin from the anal angle to beyond the middle of the wing.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, except that the first and third spots described above form part of a broad white glossy inner margin; that there is an indistinct line near the base and spot near the apex, rufous, and a submarginal row of seven minute white spots. Posterior wing black, the centre transparent, two lines at the base near the costal margin, and a broad band parallel to the inner and outer margins orange, two spots near the costal margin, and three smaller ones at the apex, white.

Expan. $1\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collection of Mr. Bates.

This and the last described species are much alike; they, together with *L. Methymna* and *Eumelia*, bear a very close analogical resemblance to some of the *Ithomias*. *L. Methymna* and *Eumelia* are so like *Ithomia Eurimedia* and some other species, that at first sight it requires an experienced eye to tell the difference, whilst on the underside, the species in the plate, *L. Theonoe* and *Lysinoe*, seem to imitate *Ithomia Egra* and *Flora* in their beautiful colouring.

LEPTALIS THEUCHARILA. 6, 7, 8.

L. Theucharila. Doubleday—*Annals of Nat. Hist. N. S. I.* 123.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing black, with four spots; the first, at the base, oblong and orange; the second, on the middle of the costal margin, nearly square; the third, half way between it and the anal angle, round; the fourth, across the apex, oblong; all yellow; the apex with two or three indistinct minute white spots. Posterior wing orange, the nervures black, the costal margin broadly of a pearly white, the outer margin, and a band parallel to it, from near the anal angle, and united to it at its middle, black.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, except that the first and third spots form part of a broad glossy inner margin; that there is a rufous line at the base, and a row of six white spots at the apex. Posterior wing orange, with a line passing through the cell from the base to the outer margin, and a second and a shorter one parallel to the outer margin, black; the outer margin black, with six spots of white, largest at the apex; the costal margin clouded, and marked with two large spots of orange-yellow.

FEMALE differs from the male on the upperside in having the first and third spots of the anterior wing much larger, in having the glossy white margin of the posterior wing replaced by black, marked with a small orange spot.

UNDERSIDE. The first and third spots run together, and occupy most of the space which is glossy and white in the male.

Expan. ♂ $1\frac{9}{10}$ ♀ $1\frac{8}{10}$ Hab. Venezuela.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

HELICONIDÆ.
HELICONIA. *I.*



W. C. Hewitson, del et lith, 1852.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

1. HELICONIA XENOCLEA.
2. HELICONIA ANDERIDA.

3. HELICONIA QUITALENA.
4. HELICONIA ARISTIONA.

HELICONIDÆ.

HELICONIA. *Latreille.*

HELICONIA XENOCLEA. 1.

UPPERSIDE, black. Anterior wing with two large transverse spots of orange, commencing at the subcostal nervure, one (the largest) across the middle, the other half-way between it and the apex.

UNDERSIDE brown. The spots of the anterior wing almost white and glossy, the large one mingling with the inner margin, which is of a silvery white. Posterior wing with a line of white on the costal margin at the base.

Expan. $3\frac{1}{10}$ in. Hab. unknown.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

HELICONIA ANDERIDA. 2.

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing with the base and the whole of the inner margin (except the submedian nervure and the anal angle which are black), to the middle of the wing, orange changing to yellow at its outer edge, and marked with two black spots; one obliquely across the cell, the other below it round. The rest of the wing black, crossed by two bands of yellow spots; the first a little beyond the middle, oblique, of three spots, the middle one of which is united with the basal space; the second, transverse, near the apex, of four spots. Posterior wing orange, with a narrow horizontal band (deeply dentated on its outer edge), and a broad outer margin black, and united at the apex, which has a round white spot.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the posterior wing has two spots of white near the apex, a row of numerous oblong silvery white spots on the outer margin, and a line of black at the base.

Expan. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Honduras.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

HELICONIA QUITALENA. 3.

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing black crossed by three bands of yellow spots. The space from the median nervure and its first branch to the inner margin (except the line of the submedian nervure which is black), and a small double spot near the anal angle brick red.

The first of the three bands crosses the cell very obliquely (uniting with the rufous margin), and is followed by a small spot; the second band beyond the middle is of four spots, the fourth apart from the rest; the third band near the apex is of four larger spots. Posterior wing with a horizontal band of black (deeply dentated on its outer edge) before the middle, the outer margin also black, with many minute points of white.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there are four small white spots near the outer margin of the anterior wing, and two near the apex of the posterior wing. The black margin of the posterior wing is narrower, and the white spots upon it more distinct.

Expan. $3\frac{7}{10}$ in. Hab. Quito.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

HELICONIA ARISTIONA. 4.

H. Aristiona. Doubleday.—"Gen. of Diurnal Lep." (undescribed).

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing light orange, the base and inner margin clouded with brown; the submedian nervure, two spots within the cell, and the apex for nearly one third of the wing (its inner margin deeply sinuated) dark brown. Posterior wing brown, with a small triangular spot of orange (interrupted by a spot of black) near the apex.

UNDERSIDE as above, but lighter, with a third black spot within the cell (a triangular one near the base of the wing), and a small spot between each of the branches of the median nervure near their origin also black. Posterior wing entirely brown.

Expan. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Colombia.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

HELICONIDÆ.

HELICONIA II.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1853.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

5. HELICONIA HERMATHENA. 6. HELICONIA HECALESIA.

7. HELICONIA HEURIPPA.

HELICONIDÆ.

HELICONIA. II.

HELICONIA HERMATHENA. 5.

UPPERSIDE black. Anterior wing crossed beyond the middle by a broad irregular oblique band of scarlet; a line of dirty yellow commences at the base, and follows the median nervure and a third of its first nervule. Posterior wing with a minute spot of scarlet near the base, crossed transversely a little below it by a band of yellow, intersected by black nervures, and by two curved macular bands of the same colour parallel to and near the outer margin, the inner band composed of oblong spots, the submarginal band of small round spots.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there are three scarlet spots near the base of the posterior wing instead of one, that there is a line of four or five spots of the same colour from the inner margin to the centre of the wing, midway between the first two bands, and that the costal margin at the base is yellow.

Expan. $3\frac{4}{10}$ in. Hab. river Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

This butterfly, another of those beautiful species for which we are indebted to Mr. Bates, has the anterior wing nearly the same as *H. Phyllis*, and the posterior wing somewhat like *H. Charitonia*.

HELICONIA HECALESIA. 6.

UPPERSIDE black. Anterior wing with ten spots of pale yellow, two near the costal margin beyond the middle, two between them and the outer margin, one, bisected by the subcostal nervure, near the apex, and five in a row parallel to the outer margin. Posterior wing with the inner half brick-red, a row of oblong spots of yellow parallel to the outer margin, and increasing in size from the anal angle to the costal margin.

UNDERSIDE does not differ except that there is a line of yellow on the costal margin at the base of the posterior wing.

Expan. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of the Entomological Society.

HELICONIA HEURIPPA. 7.

UPPERSIDE black. Anterior wing with a broad irregular transverse band of pale yellow, intersected by black nervures from the costal margins where it is deeply sinuated to near the anal angle, followed by a large spot of scarlet, also intersected by black nervures, sinuated and irregular on its outer margin, divided on its inner margin from the yellow band by a nearly straight line of black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the scarlet spot is replaced by one of brick-red, and that there is a line of yellow on the costal margin at the base of the posterior wing.

Expan. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of the Entomological Society.

This and the preceding species, both unlike anything before known, were presented to the Society by Mr. T. J. Stevens, of Bogota, and have been very liberally trusted to my care to figure by the Council of the Society.

HELICONIDÆ.
HELICONIA. III.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1854.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

8. HELICONIA ELEUCHIA
9. HELICONIA FORNARINA. 10. HELICONIA ZULEIKA

HELICONIDÆ.

HELICONIA. III.

HELICONIA ELEUCHIA. 8.

UPPERSIDE black; the basal half of both wings glossed with blue; anterior wing crossed transversely by two bands of yellow: one band at the middle, irregular, reaching from the subcostal nervure to the anal angle, and divided by black nervures into four unequal parts; the other band between it and the apex, reaching from the costal margin to near the outer margin, also divided into four by black nervures. Posterior wing with a broad outer margin of white, divided by black nervures, and again subdivided on the inner edge by short black lines.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the anterior wing has a small line of scarlet at the base, and the subcostal nervure marked by a line of yellow from the base to the first band, and that the posterior wing has five spots of scarlet at the base.

Expan. $3\frac{4}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

HELICONIA FORNARINA. 9.

UPPERSIDE dark brown. Anterior wing with a broad, irregular, transverse, double band of yellow at the middle, divided by black nervures into eight unequal parts, one of which is marked by a black spot. The space between the band and the apex and outer margin, marked by ten spots of unequal size, also yellow. Posterior wing with one small round yellow spot near the apex.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there is an irregular longitudinal rufous band in the middle of the posterior wing, and a second small spot of yellow near the apex.

Expan. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

HELICONIA ZULEIKA. 10.

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing dark brown, with numerous unequal spots of pale yellow, arranged in four transverse, slightly-curved, parallel, equidistant bands. Base and inner margin of the wing to beyond the middle, rufous. Posterior wing rufous; the outer margin, and a broad space at the apex which is marked with three small round spots of yellow (one indistinct), dark brown.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the outer margin of the posterior wing is marked with small square spots of white in pairs.

Expan. $3\frac{7}{10}$ in. Hab. Nicaragua.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

This beautiful and very distinct species was accompanied by a *Tithorea*, which scarcely differs from it, except in shape; also by a *Mechanitis*, closely resembling it in general appearance, which I have given as an *Ithomia* by mistake at Fig. 21.

HELICONIDÆ. MECHANITIS. I.



W.C. Hewitson, del et lith. 1855.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

1. MECHANITIS MENAPIS.
2. 3. MECHANITIS MENOPHILUS.

4. MECHANITIS MESSATIS.
5. MECHANITIS MNASIAS.

HELICONIDÆ.

MECHANITIS. *Fabricius.*

MECHANITIS MENAPIS, 1.

UPPERSIDE. Female, black. Anterior wing with a small space of orange at the base (more or less distinct); an oblique band before the middle, narrow and yellow where it crosses the cell, broad and orange below it; followed by three oblong spots of yellow, two in the form of a second oblique band, the third across the apex. Posterior wing with the base broadly orange. Both wings with a submarginal row of minute white spots.

UNDERSIDE as above, with the submarginal spots more distinct.

The Male has the wings longer in proportion to their breadth.

Expan. $2\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

MECHANITIS MENOPHILUS, 2, 3.

UPPERSIDE (fig. 3). Male, orange. Anterior wing from the base to beyond the middle orange, followed by and united to a broad oblique band of pale yellow, dentated or sinuated on its outer edge. The margins (the inner margin broad), from the base to the middle; a triangular spot within the cell; four spots (one on the yellow) at the middle of the wing; sometimes a fifth (a small one) on the costal margin; and the apex; black. Posterior wing with two macular longitudinal bands of black from the inner margin to beyond the middle.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the posterior wing has the costal margin at the base yellow, and a line and spot of black also near the base.

The Female differs only in being without the yellow at the base of the posterior wing on the underside.

Expan. $2\frac{9}{10}$ to $3\frac{7}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This species varies greatly in size. Fig. 2, though a female, does not mark a sexual distinction, but one to which several of the Heliconidæ are subject. A male in my collection is similarly coloured with black, and is larger than the same sex at fig. 3.

MECHANITIS MESSATIS, 4.

UPPERSIDE. Female. Anterior wing black, with numerous spots of white; from the base to the middle of the cell (except the costal margin, which is black), bounded by the first median nervule, and ending in a point before it reaches the outer margin, with a part of the costal margin, orange. The spots form three irregular oblique bands across the wing; the first band of three spots, the first of which crosses the cell, the third is near the anal angle; the second and third bands each of three spots, those near the costal margin bifid; two spots near the apex, and a submarginal row of six smaller spots placed in pairs. Posterior wing orange, with a curved band of black from the costal margin to the middle of the third median nervule. The outer margin broadly black, with a row of minute indistinct white spots.

UNDERSIDE, as above, with the submarginal spots continuous and much more distinct; the base of the posterior wing marked with a yellow spot and a black line, which is united to the curved band described above.

The male I have not seen.

Expan. $3\frac{6}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This, the most beautiful species of its genus, has a considerable resemblance to *Heliconia Ismenius* of Latreille. With many more new species which we hope to publish, this formed part of a very fine collection of butterflies made by Mrs. Mark during a residence at Bogota.

MECHANITIS MNASIAS, 5.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing with a large spot at the base, and two small spots between it and the outer margin, touching the first median nervule, orange; an oblong oblique spot across the cell; a spot below it united to a curved, broad, irregular, transverse band beyond the middle; light transparent yellow. Posterior wing orange, transparent at the base, with a longitudinal band across the middle, and the outer margin, black. Both wings with a submarginal row of distinct white spots.

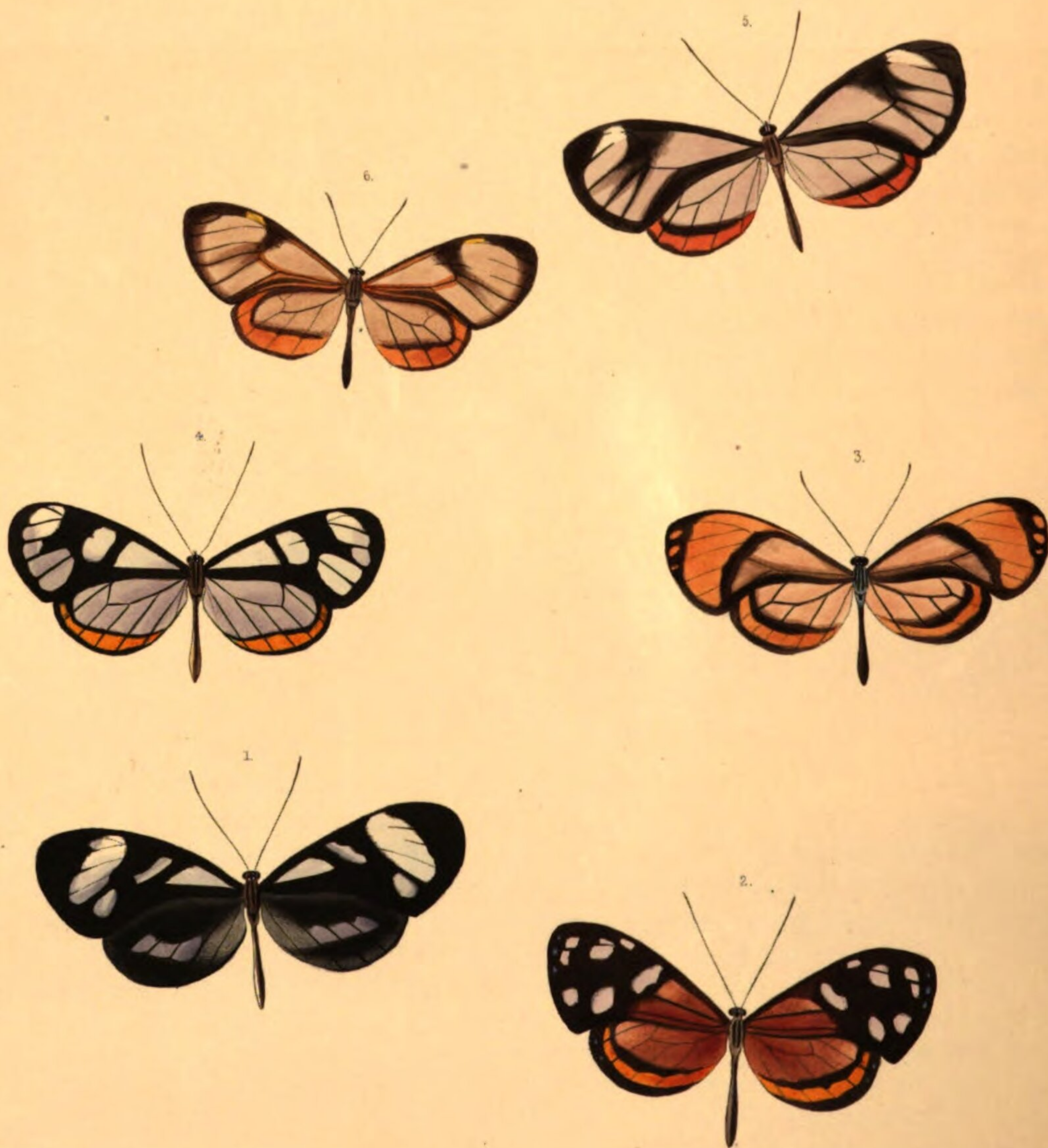
UNDERSIDE as above, except that the orange at the base is united to and forms one with the two small spots described above, and that there is a band of black near the costal margin of the posterior wing, from the base till it is united to the central band.

Expan. $2\frac{15}{20}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA. I.



W. C. Hewitson, del et lith.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. ITHOMIA ONEGA. | 4. ITHOMIA EGRA. |
| 2. ITHOMIA ILLINISSA. | 5. ITHOMIA GALITA. |
| 3. ITHOMIA SAREPTA. | 6. ITHOMIA SISERA. |

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA. *Hubner.*

ITHOMIA ONEGA. 1.

UPPERSIDE deep black. Anterior wing with a triangular spot at the base, an oblong one across the cell, a band obliquely across the wing beyond the middle, and a small spot within the lower end of the same, transparent white, tinged with purple. Posterior wing with a horizontal, transparent belt, which occupies the whole of the inner margin.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the anterior wing has a rufous line parallel to the outer margin, and a similar line of the same colour surrounds the posterior wing except on the inner margin, and that both wings have three or more dots of white on the apical margin.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{10}$ in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA ILLINISSA. 2.

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing dark brown, with a large triangular rufous patch at the base, cut in two by the median nervure, and six transparent spots, one oblong within the cell, two (one double) half way between it and the apex near the costa; one (double) oblong near the apex, and two between it and the anal angle, white or tinged with purple. Posterior wing rufous, the margin and a line parallel to it dark brown.

UNDERSIDE. As above, except that there are three or four dots of white at the apical angle of both wings, and that the submarginal black line passes round the posterior wing except on the inner margin.

Expan. 2 in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA SAREPTA. 3.

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing with the basal half transparent-rufous, bordered with black. The apical half crossed obliquely by a broad orange band, also bordered with black, except on the costal margin; the apex with three or four indistinct transparent dots. Posterior wing transparent with the nervures strong and black, the outer margin broadly black with central belt of orange.

Expan. $1\frac{9}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA EGRA. 4.

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing black. A triangular patch at the base, a large oblong spot across the cell, a curved band commencing on the costa beyond the middle and reaching to nearly the anal angle, deeply sinuated inwardly, outwardly taking the bend of the outer margin, divided by the nervures into six unequal oblong spots, the fourth from the costa not half the length of the rest, all transparent tinged with purple. Posterior wing transparent tinged with purple, with a broad border of orange, edged with black.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with a curved line at the end of the cell, and a belt parallel to the outer margin rufous. Posterior wing with the orange border extending along the upper margin. Both wings with two or three white lunules, each on the margin below the apex.

Expan. $1\frac{9}{10}$ in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

This butterfly is nearly allied to Cramer's Flora, and is possibly only a variety of that species.

ITHOMIA GALITA. 5.

UPPERSIDE transparent, tinged with purple. Anterior wing with the upper and outer margins, the space between the median nervure, its first nervule and the inner margin a broad, triangular, oblique band at the end of the cell, and the second and third median nervules (which are much thicker than the rest) black. Posterior wing with a broad rufous border, edged with black.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing rufous, where black above. Posterior wing with the rufous border extending along the upper margin. Both wings with the white lunules on the margin below the apex.

Expan. $1\frac{9}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA SISERA. 6.

UPPERSIDE transparent, ferruginous. Anterior wing with the upper, outer, and part of the inner margin black, a narrow triangular belt across the end of the cell, and the second and third median nervules (which are slightly thickened and curved) black. Posterior wing with a very broad border of orange, edged with black.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the centre of the triangular belt and of the black margin at the apex, rufous. Posterior wing with the rufous border extending along the upper margin.

The usual white spots near the apex of both wings.

Expan. $1\frac{9}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA. II.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1852.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

1. ITHOMIA ÆLIA.
2. ITHOMIA PATILLA.
3. ITHOMIA LEILA.

4. ITHOMIA FIAMMETTA.
5. ITHOMIA THEA.
6. ITHOMIA TUTIA.

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA II.

ITHOMIA ÆLIA. 1.

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing with a large triangular transparent, slightly rufous space, from the base to nearly the end of the cell, where it gives place to a spot of white; the rest black, with a curved band of four transparent unequal spots of lilac-white. Posterior wing rufous, lightest in the middle, and bordered with black, except on the inner margin.

UNDERSIDE. Differs from the upperside in having a line of lilac-white at the apex of each wing.

Exp. $1\frac{7}{10}$ in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collection of Mr. Bates.

This species is nearly allied to *Ithomia Illinissa* of this work. In colour they scarcely differ.

ITHOMIA PATILLA. 2.

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing black, crossed by two broad bands. One from the base to near the anal angle transparent rufous-white; the other from the costal margin at the end of the cell to near the middle of the outer margin, the upper part of an opaque white, the lower part transparent and divided by a strong black nervure. Posterior wing transparent rufous-white, broadly bordered (except on the inner margin) with black with three or four points of white upon the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE. As above, except that the margins of both wings are rufous.

Exp. $2\frac{2}{10}$ in. Hab. Mexico.

In the Collection of W. W. Saunders.

ITHOMIA LEILA. 3.

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing black with two broad transparent bands as in the last species. One from the base to near the anal angle; the other (the upper part of which is opaque white) from the costal margin at the end of the cell to near the middle of the outer margin. Between the lower end of these bands a large oval transparent spot. The apex with one or two white points.

HELICONIDÆ—ITHOMIA.

Posterior wing narrow, and of unusual length, transparent, broadly bordered with black, except on the inner margin, with a submarginal row of white points.

UNDERSIDE. With the whole space which is black above, rufous.

Exp. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Mexico.

In the Collection of W. W. Saunders.

ITHOMIA FIAMMETTA. 4.

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing black, with a large triangular space of orange at the base, followed by a triangular black spot, two small spots of a glossy, transparent, white, and a broad band across the wing of the same colour. Posterior wing transparent and glossy, broadly bordered (except at the base of the inner margin) with black. Both wings with a submarginal row of white points.

UNDERSIDE. As above.

Exp. $2\frac{1}{10}$ in. Hab. South America.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

I bought this very beautiful and distinct species at a sale, and know not of what part of South America it is a native. By the nervures of the underwing it would come under Doubleday's genus Sais; I am unwilling to separate it from Ithomia.

ITHOMIA THEA. 5.

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing black, with a large triangular space of orange at the base; a large irregular spot of yellow beyond the middle deeply sinuated on the inner margin, dentated on the outer margin. Posterior wing orange, the margins (except the inner one near the base) and a belt near and parallel to them, black. Both wings with a submarginal row of white points.

UNDERSIDE, as above.

Exp. $2\frac{1}{10}$ in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Nearly allied to N. Ninonia of Hubner.

ITHOMIA TUTIA. 6.

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing with the base, and a space parallel to the inner margin rufous, marked with a triangular, and two round spots of black. The rest of the wing light black, crossed obliquely beyond the middle by an irregular belt of yellow, a semi-transparent space between it and the apex, the apex with three small points of yellow. Posterior wing rufous, with the margins, and a central transverse belt, black.

UNDERSIDE. As above, except that both wings have a submarginal row of white points.

Exp. $2\frac{1}{10}$ inch. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et. lith. 1852.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

13. ITHOMIA VALLONIA.
14. ITHOMIA VEIA.
15. ITHOMIA SALAPIA.

16. ITHOMIA TERRA.
17. ITHOMIA VESTILLA.
18. ITHOMIA VIRGINIA.

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA III.

ITHOMIA VALLONIA. 13.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing transparent, slightly tinted with yellow. The base and a spot near the anal angle orange. A triangular spot within the cell, a band at the end of the cell (sinuated on both sides), the second median nervule which is broad, the apex and the margins (the outer margin very broadly so) black. Posterior wing with the upper half transparent, slightly tinted with crimson, followed by a narrow band of black, a band of orange, and a marginal border of black. Both wings with a submarginal row of white spots.

UNDERSIDE as above.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{10}$ in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collection of W. W. Saunders.

This very beautiful species, from the Collection of Mr. Saunders, might easily be mistaken for *Sais Cyrianassa* of Doubleday, figured in the "Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera." It is, however, very distinct, and differs from it in the position of the nervures of the posterior wing.

ITHOMIA VEIA. 14.

UPPERSIDE. Female, transparent. Anterior wing, slightly tinted with yellow with the margins (narrow except at the apex), a band at the end of the cell (slightly forked at its lower end), and the nervures (except where they are crossed by a large oblique spot of yellow beyond the end of the cell), black. Posterior wing with a broad costal and outer margin, and the nervures black.

UNDERSIDE rufous where black above. Apex of the anterior wing and margin of the posterior with white lunular spots.

Expan. 2 in. Hab. unknown.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA SALAPIA. 15.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent, slightly tinted with green. Anterior wing with the margins broadly black. A band at the end of the cell, and the second and third median nervules which proceed from it also black. The usual spot on the costal margin, and one or two at the apex, white. Posterior wing with a broad border of black on the costal and outer margins; the nervures white till they approach the outer margin, where they become black.

UNDERSIDE with a rufous band through the middle of the black margins, except the costal margin of the posterior wing, the base of which is marked by a line of yellow; the apex of the anterior wing, and the outer margin of the posterior, with white spots.

Female does not differ.

Expan. $1\frac{9}{10}$ in. Hab. Quito.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

This species has a remarkable oval projection near the costal margin on the underside of the posterior wing, which, on the upperside, forms a cup that is filled with hair.

ITHOMIA TERRA. 16.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent. Anterior wing with the margins (the inner margin to the median nervure and its first nervule), a triangular spot at the end of the cell, and the nervures black. Posterior wing with the costal and outer margins and nervures black; the second and third median nervules, and the median nervure between them broadly black.

UNDERSIDE rufous where black above. The apex of both wings with two or three white spots.

Expan. 2 in. Hab. Colombia.

In the Collection of W. W. Saunders.

The male of this species has the same cup-like depression on the margin of the posterior wing which I have just referred to in the last species.

ITHOMIA VESTILLA. 17.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent. Anterior wing with the margins (broad at the apex), a triangular band at the end of the cell, and the nervures (except where they are crossed by a large spot of yellow) black. The second median nervule broadly black, forming, with the band at the end of the cell, a continuous band across the wing. Posterior wing with the margins and nervures black.

UNDERSIDE with a rufous band through the black margins; apex of both wings with two or three white spots.

Expan. $1\frac{7}{10}$ in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA VIRGINIA. 18.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing dark brown, with a triangular spot at the base, and an oblong spot below it parallel to the outer margin, of a clouded transparent white; crossed beyond the middle by a broad transverse band of white, the nervures on its outer edge black. Posterior wing of a clouded transparent white, a broad margin of brown on the costal and outer margins; the nervures black.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with a rufous band near the outer margins; posterior wing surrounded by it, except on the inner margin.

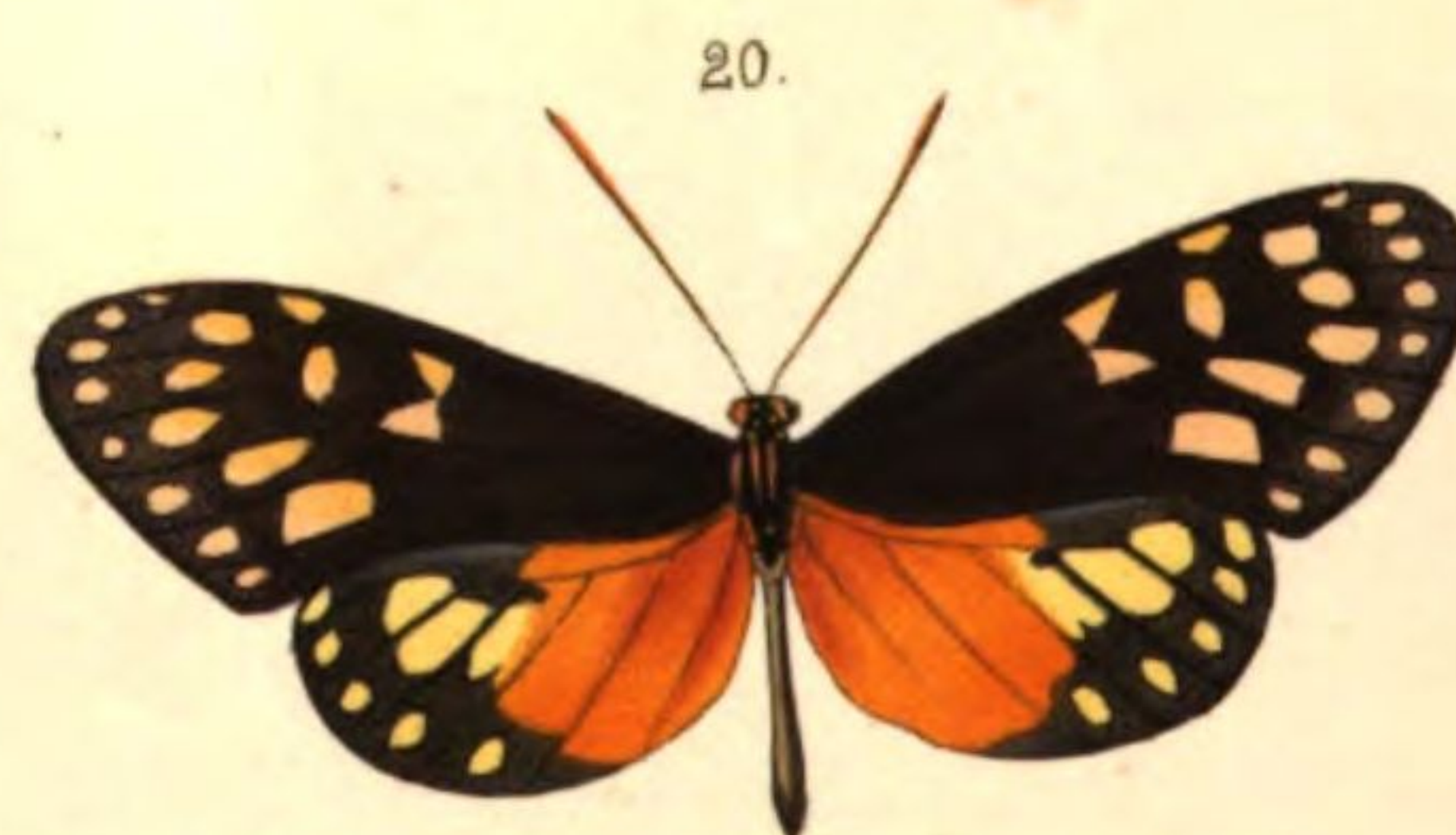
Female does not differ.

Expan. 2 in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collection of W. W. Saunders.

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA. IV.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1853.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton,

19. ITHOMIA ILERDA.

21. ITHOMIA HEZIA.

20. ITHOMIA PERIDIA.

22. ITHOMIA CELEMIA.

23. ITHOMIA AZARA.

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA. IV.

ITHOMIA ILERDA. 19.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing black; the base and two spots obliquely across the middle transparent; crossed near the apex by a broad curved band of orange. Posterior wing transparent tinted with purple, the nervures and costal and outer margins brown.

UNDERSIDE as above, with three or four small white spots at the apex of both wings; the brown margin of the posterior wing traversed by a line of orange.

Expan. $1\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of the Entomological Society.

This species, though very distinct, has at first sight a great resemblance to *Ithomia Ælia* of this work.

ITHOMIA PERIDIA. 20.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing black, with numerous semi-transparent nearly white spots, one within the cell (a double triangle); a second on the costal margin beyond the middle; a third a little below it; two macular bands parallel to the outer margin, the first of five large spots, the second near the margin of eight small spots. Posterior wing orange from the inner margin to the middle; the rest black, with two rows of spots, as on the anterior wing; the first of three spots (one united to the orange); the submarginal row of fine spots.

UNDERSIDE as above, with an oblong spot of yellow and orange on the costal margin at the base of the posterior wing.

Expan. $2\frac{5}{20}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of the Entomological Society.

ITHOMIA HEZIA. 21.

UPPERSIDE. Female. Anterior wing black, with numerous semi-transparent spots of light yellow, one within the cell (a double triangle); two macular bands, each of fine spots, somewhat parallel to the outer margin, the first a little beyond the middle of the wing; two small spots on the costal margin; and three or four at the apex which are white. Posterior wing from the inner margin to the middle brick-red; the rest dark brown, with a small white spot near the apex.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above. Posterior wing with an orange spot at the base, and a row of white spots near the costal and outer margins.

Expan. $2\frac{15}{20}$ in. Hab. Nicaragua.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

N.B. This species is more properly a *Mechanitis*. I was misled by its resemblance to two other figures of the plate.

ITHOMIA CELEMIA. 22.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing, with a large space of orange at the base, marked near the inner margin by a line of black; the rest black, with numerous spots of light yellow; one (a double triangle) in the cell; two macular bands parallel to the outer margin, the first of five large spots (one of which joins the orange space), the other near the outer margin of seven small spots. Posterior wing very small, orange, the outer margin broadly black marked with four white spots.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the posterior wing has the costal margin broadly black, marked at the base by a linear spot of yellow and orange; two spots of black project from the costal margin.

Expan. $2\frac{4}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of the Entomological Society.

ITHOMIA AZARA. 23.

UPPERSIDE. Male semi-transparent. Anterior wing rufous at the base; marked in the middle by a triangular black spot; crossed obliquely at the middle by a broad irregular band of light yellow, reaching from the costal margin to near the anal angle, where it is bifid, its inner border marked by two black spots. The rest of the wing black, with a spot of yellow at the apex. Posterior wing rufous, the outer margin and an indistinct transverse band black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there is a line of white spots upon the outer margin of both wings.

Expan. $2\frac{3}{20}$ in. Hab. Quito.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

There is a variety of this species, with the yellow band less oblique, and without the yellow spot at the apex.

HELICONIDÆ.
ITHOMIA. V.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1854.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 24 ITHOMIA DIONÆA. | 27 ITHOMIA AVELLA |
| 25 ITHOMIA FENESTELLA | 28 ITHOMIA DIASIA |
| 26 ITHOMIA FLUONIA. | 29 ITHOMIA MAKRENA. |

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA. V.

ITHOMIA DIONÆA. 24.

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing with the basal half orange, the cell marked by an oblique black spot; the apical half of the wing black, with an oblong spot (touching the orange space), an oblique nearly straight band, and a submarginal row of seven spots (three at the apex large, and touching each other), all yellow.

Posterior wing orange, with the margin and a central longitudinal band black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the outer margin of the posterior wing has a row of white spots.

The sexes do not differ.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Venezuela.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA FENESTELLA. 25.

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing with the basal half orange, marked with two triangular black spots; apical half black with an oblique zigzag band and a submarginal row of seven small spots yellow. Posterior wing orange, with the outer margin, a central longitudinal band, and a small triangular spot black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there is on the anterior wing a line of orange between the band and the submarginal spots, and a submarginal row of white spots on the posterior wing.

The sexes do not differ.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{10}$ in. Hab. Venezuela.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

This species may be only a variety of *I. Dionæa*, which it much resembles. I have both sexes of each.

ITHOMIA FLUONIA. 26.

UPPERSIDE. Female, anterior wing black. The inner margin, the costal margin to the middle, and a small indistinct spot near the apex, rufous; the centre, with a multiform spot of yellow. Posterior wing rufous, with a central longitudinal band of black.

UNDERSIDE as above.

Expan. $2\frac{3}{10}$ inch. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA AVELLA. 27.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent. Anterior wing with the apex, the outer margin, the inner margin (very broad), a narrow band across the middle of the cell, a broad one at its end, and the nervures, black. The costal margin to beyond the middle, rufous. Posterior wing with the outer margin and nervures black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that all the black is rufous, that the posterior wing has the base and the cup-like receptacle for the hair yellow, and that the apex of the anterior wing, and the outer margin of the posterior wing, have white lunules.

Expan. $2\frac{4}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of the Entomological Society.

ITHOMIA DIASIA. 28.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent. Anterior wing with the margins (the inner margin very broad), a narrow band across the middle and end of the cell, and the nervures, black. Posterior wing with the outer margins and nervures black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the base of the posterior wing is yellow, the costal margin orange, and that the apex of the anterior wing and outer margin of posterior wing have white spots.

Expan. $1\frac{9}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of the Entomological Society.

This and the preceding species, with *I. Terra* (Fig. 16), form a distinct group; they all have the apex of the anterior wing produced, the outer margin long, the space between the median nervure and the inner margin unusually broad, and the singular cup-like receptacle for the hair on the costal margin of the posterior wing.

ITHOMIA MAKRENA. 29.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent. Anterior wing with the margins, a narrow band across the middle of the cell, a broad one at its end, and the nervures, black. Posterior wing with the nervures and a broad outer margin black.

UNDERSIDE as above, with all the black, except the band at the middle of the cell, rufous. The apex of the anterior wing, and outer margin of the posterior wing, with spots of white.

The sexes slightly differ.

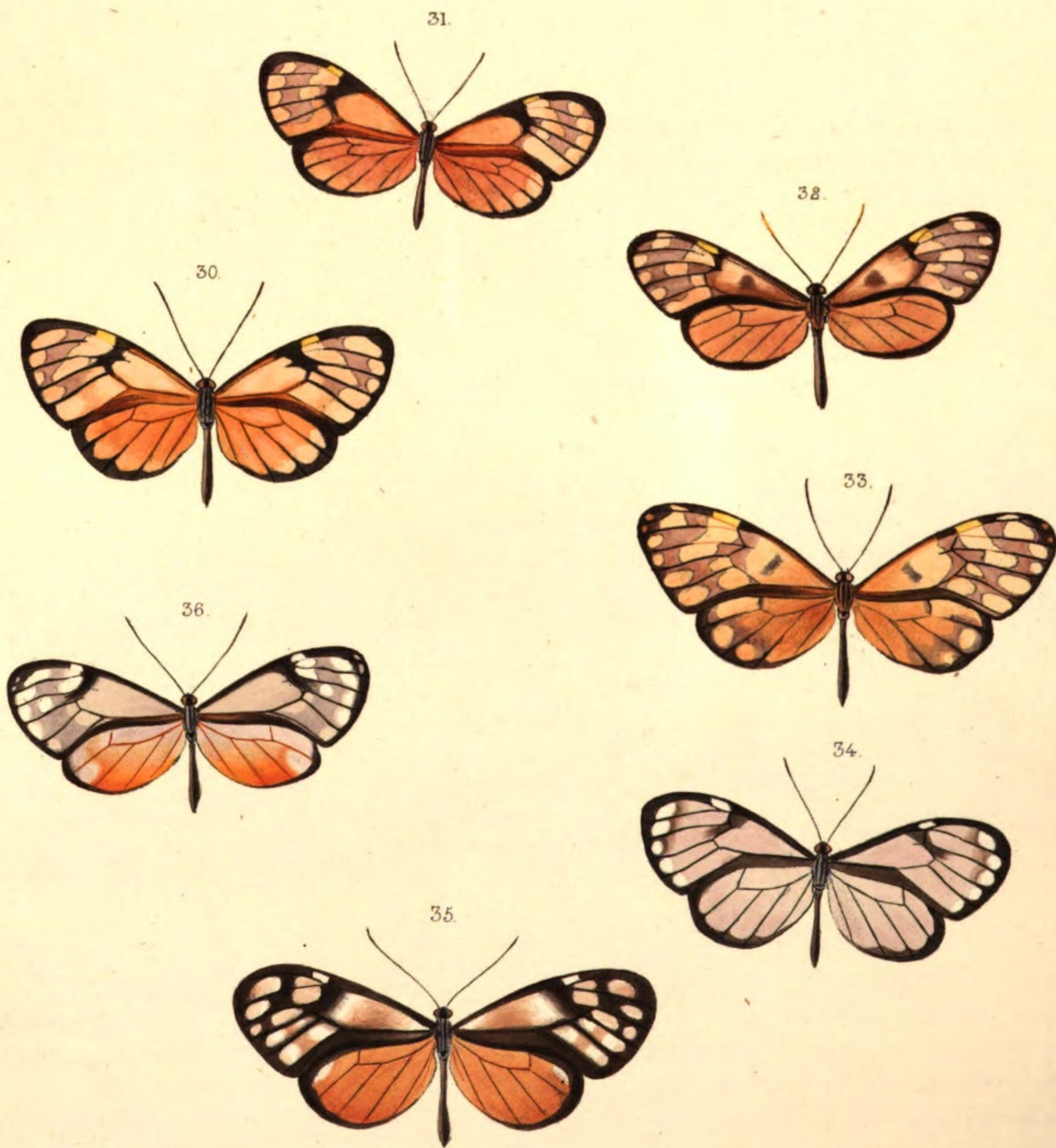
Expan. $1\frac{9}{10}$ in. Hab. Venezuela.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

This insect is probably only a beautiful variety of the female of *I. Phenomoe* of Doubleday, the male of which is figured in the "Diurnal Lep.," Pl. 18. Since this figure was drawn I have seen a series of specimens, which incline me to think so.

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA. VI.



W. C. Hewitson del et lith. 1864.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

30. ITHOMIA GIULIA.

32. ITHOMIA LATILLA.

31. ITHOMIA ALETTA.

33. ITHOMIA KEDEMA.

34. 35. 36. ITHOMIA LAVINIA. Boisduval.

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA. VI.

ITHOMIA GIULIA. 30.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent, slightly rufous; the margins (except the inner margins from the base to beyond the middle) black. Anterior wing with an oblique band at the end of the cell, and most of the nervures black; divided into spots beyond the middle by an indistinct cloud of neutral tint; the costal and outer margins to the middle, and the nervures of the posterior wing (except near their points, which are black), orange.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there are three white spots at the apex of the anterior wing, and a line of white spots near the outer margin of the posterior wing; two between each nervule.

The Male does not differ, except in the form of the posterior wing.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA ALETTA. 31.

Does not differ from I. Giulia except in the nervures of the posterior wing.

Male and Female alike.

Expan. $1\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. Venezuela.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

The same words used to describe the preceding species will apply to this as well. They are, however, abundantly distinct, as will be seen by the very different arrangement of the nervures of the posterior wing, better shown by delineation than description; indeed, written descriptions only are worse than useless to point out the nice distinctions which characterise some of the species of Ithomia. No descriptions of Heliconidæ are more accurate than those of the Icon. du Règne Animal, by M. Guérin-Meneville; but are yet so insufficient, that Mr. Doubleday could not identify the Ithomias by them, though several of them were before him, and, indeed, left them out of this genus.

ITHOMIA LATILLA. 32.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent rufous; the margins (except the inner margin of the posterior wing) brown. Anterior wing, with the nervures, a very slight triangular band within the end of the cell, and an indistinct spot in the middle of the cell, brown; divided into spots beyond the middle by a cloud of neutral tint. Posterior wing more rufous; the nervures entirely rufous.

UNDERSIDE as above, with two white spots at the apex of the anterior wing, and a line of white spots near the margin of the posterior wing, large and round; one between each nervule.

The sexes are alike.

Expan. $1\frac{9}{10}$ in. Hab. Venezuela.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA KEDEMA. 33.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent rufous; the margins (except the inner margin of the posterior wing) light brown. Anterior wing, with the nervures and an indistinct spot in the middle of the cell, brown; divided into spots beyond the middle by a cloud of neutral colour. Posterior wing, with the nervures, orange; divided into spots near the outer margin by a cloud of neutral colour.

UNDERSIDE as above, with two spots at the apex of the anterior wing, and a line of oval spots near the margin of the posterior wing (two between each nervure), white.

Expan. $2\frac{2}{10}$ in. Hab. Venezuela.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

This and the last described are as nearly allied as *I. Giulia* and *Aletta*, and derive their distinctive characters from the same nervures of the posterior wing. They are both males. This species scarcely differs, except in the same nervures, from *C. Jemina* (Hubn. Zut. 807). *Dircenna Iambe*—Gen. Diur. Lep. Pl. 18.

ITHOMIA LAVINIA. 34, 35, 36.

I. Lavinia. Boisd. MS.

UPPERSIDE. Male (36) transparent glossy white. Anterior wing, with the margins, a narrow band at the end of the cell, and the nervures, black; divided into spots beyond the middle by a cloud of neutral colour; two indistinct spots at the apex. Posterior wing tinted with orange beyond the middle; the nervures orange.

UNDERSIDE as above. The white spots at the apex of the anterior wing more distinct. The costal margin of the posterior wing orange.

Females, Figs. 34, 35.

Expan. ♂ $1\frac{9}{10}$, ♀ $2\frac{5}{20}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collections of Dr. Boisduval and W. C. Hewitson.

Much as these three Butterflies vary in colour, I cannot separate them. I have no doubt whatever that Figs. 35 and 36 are of the same species. The Female does not differ from the Male, except in the greater quantity of colour. A Male in the Collection of Dr. Boisduval has much less orange on the posterior wing. With regard to Fig. 34, there is room for some doubt. Besides wanting colour, it is less glossy, has the nervures of the posterior wing black, and the margins below rufous.

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA. VI.



W.C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1854.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 37. ITHOMIA NERO. Boisduval. | |
| 38. ITHOMIA ANDROMICA. Boisduval. | 40. ITHOMIA ZEA. Boisduval. |
| 39. ITHOMIA OTO. D ^o . | 41. ITHOMIA CESLERIA. D ^o . |

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA. VII.

ITHOMIA NERO. 37.

I. Nero. Boisd. MS.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent, glossy, tinted with brown; the margins black; the nervures thick and black, except where they cross the white of the anterior wing. Anterior wing with a broad quadrate band of black at the end of the cell, followed by a band of white which is extended in a point to nearly the middle of the outer margin. Near the outer margin of both wings are spots of white.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that all the black is rufous.

Expan. $2\frac{4}{10}$ in. Hab. Mexico.

In the Collection of Dr. Boisduval.

ITHOMIA ANDROMICA. 38.

I. Andromica. Boisd. MS.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent rufous-white; the margins (except the inner margin of the posterior wing) black; the nervures (except where they cross the white of the anterior wing) black. Anterior wing with a triangular band of black at the end of the cell, followed by a broad straight band of white, which reaches to the middle of the outer margin; apex broadly black, with two white spots.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the black is rufous, and that there are two indistinct white spots on the apex of the anterior wing.

Expan. $2\frac{2}{10}$ in. Hab. Venezuela.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA OTO. 39.

I. Oto. Boisd. MS.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent rufous-white. Anterior wing, with the apex, the margins, a broad quadrate band at the end of the cell, and the nervures (except where they cross the white), black; a narrow curved oblique band of white crosses the apex, terminating at the middle of the outer margin in a round spot. Posterior wing, with the nervures (which are very fine), black; the outer margin rufous, bordered inwardly with black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the black is rufous.

Expan. $2\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. Guatemala.

In the Collections of Dr. Boisduval and the British Museum.

ITHOMIA ZEA. 40.

I. Zea. Boisd. MS.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent rufous-white; the costal and inner margins from the base to the middle of the wing rufous; a narrow band half across the cell beyond the middle, and a very broad quadrate band at the end of the cell, black, followed by a band of white terminating at the third median nervule; the apex, the outer margin (except where deeply sinuated beyond the middle by a spot of white), broadly black; a large spot of white near the apex. Posterior wing, with the nervures, which are fine, black; the outer margin rufous-brown, bordered inwardly with black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that all the black is rufous-brown, and that there is one spot of white at the apex of the outer wing, and several on the outer margin of the posterior wing.

Expan. $2\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. Mexico.

In the Collection of Dr. Boisduval.

ITHOMIA CESLERIA. 41.

I. Cesleria. Boisd. MS.

UPPERSIDE. Female: anterior wing black, with a triangular spot at the base within the cell; a quadrate spot also in the cell; five oblong parallel spots (that nearest the costal margin clouded across the middle) radiating from the centre to the outer margin, and divided from each other by the nervures (which are black and broad), transparent-white; a small opaque white spot on the costal margin, and two indistinct spots at the apex. Posterior wing transparent white; the nervures, which thicken towards the outer margin, and the outer margin which is broad, black, with four white spots.

UNDERSIDE rufous where black above; three spots at the apex of the anterior wing, and six, on the outer margin of the posterior wing, bordered with black.

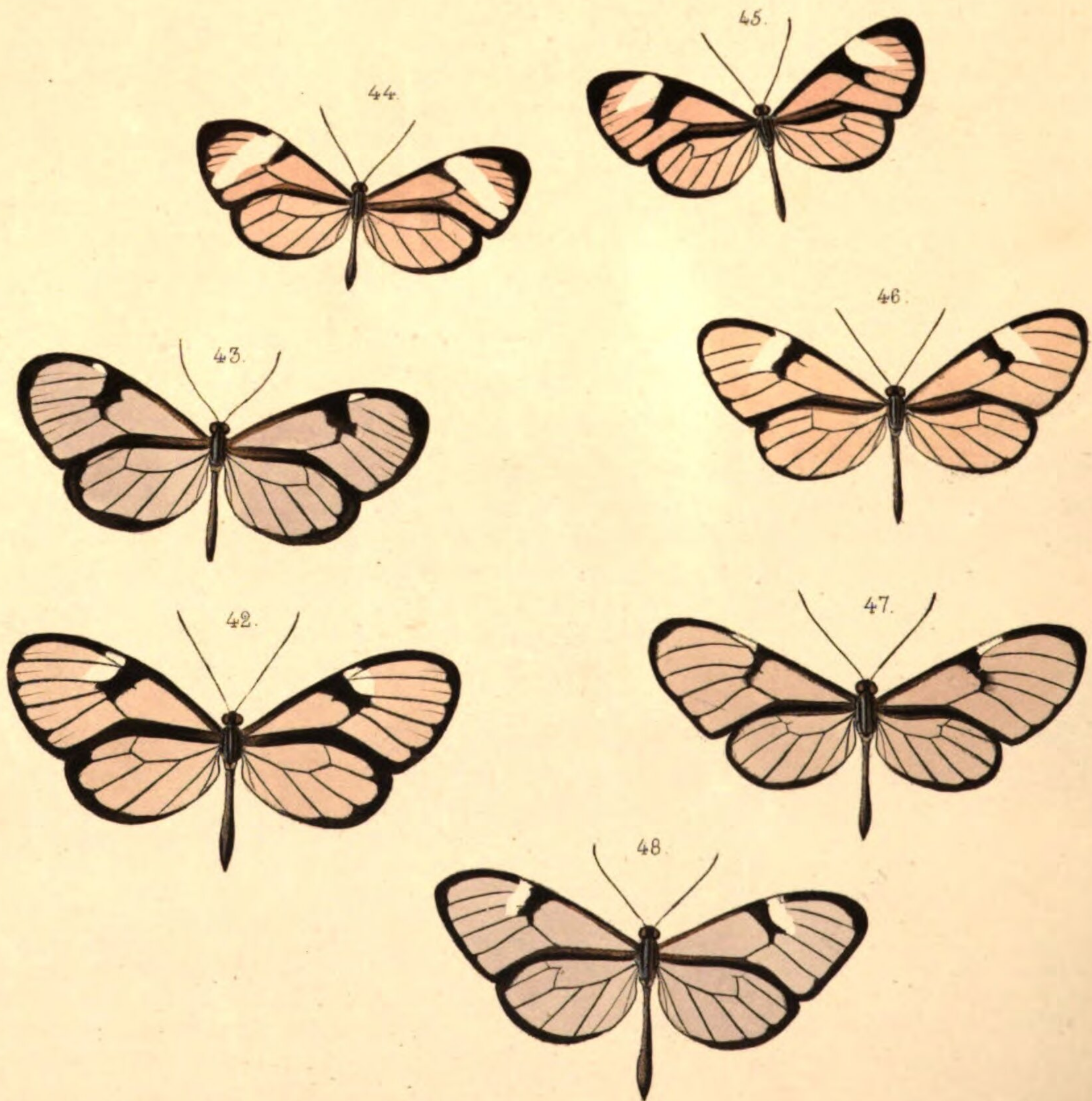
Expan. $2\frac{6}{10}$ in. Hab. Colombia.

In the Collection of Dr. Boisduval.

The muscular and ponderous appearance of this species almost unfits it for association with the fragile fairy forms which characterise most of the numerous species of this very beautiful genus. It seems to connect *Ithomia* somewhat with Doubleday's genus *Ituna*.

It will be seen that four of the Butterflies figured in the Plate, and many more besides, are from the Collection of Dr. Boisduval of Paris, whose great liberality entrusted to the care of Mr. Saunders and myself, not only these very rare species, but allowed me to select and bring away with me whatever number we wished to illustrate from his unrivalled collection. I cannot express how much I value his generosity.

HELICONIDÆ. ITHOMIA VIII.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1854.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 42. ITHOMIA EDESSA. | 45. ITHOMIA AGNOSIA. Doubleday. |
| 43. ITHOMIA ADASA. | 46. ITHOMIA CYMOTHOE. Klug. |
| 44. ITHOMIA TIMNA. | 47. ITHOMIA ADINA. |
| 48. ITHOMIA ARTENA. Boisduval. | |

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA. VIII.

ITHOMIA EDESSA. 42.

UPPERSIDE. Female: transparent rufous-white; the nervures and margins black. Anterior wing, with an *oblique* broad equal band at the end of the cell and *in the middle* of the wing, followed by an indistinct short band of white; some scarcely visible spots of white near the outer margin of both wings.

UNDERSIDE, with the black rufous. The costal margin at the base of the posterior wing yellow; three white spots on the apex of the anterior wing, and a line of white spots bordered with black, on the outer margin of the posterior wing.

I have not seen the Male.

Expan. $2\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. Brazil.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA ADASA. 43.

UPPERSIDE. Female: transparent purple-white; the nervures and margins black. Anterior wing, with a broad unequal *perpendicular* band at the end of the cell *beyond the middle* of the wing.

UNDERSIDE, with the black rufous. The costal margin of the posterior wing in the Male (the only sexual difference) orange; the apical white spots very indistinct.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{10}$ in. Hab. Brazil.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Very closely allied to Edessa; the band at the end of the cell is at a very different angle, and much further from the base of the wing. Another nervule is also seen on the posterior wing (not a sexual distinction in this case, because they are both females).

ITHOMIA TIMNA. 44.

UPPERSIDE. Female: transparent rufous-white. The margins and the nervures (except where they cross the white of the anterior wing) black. Anterior wing, with a narrow triangular band at the end of the cell, followed by a broad band of white reaching to the middle of the outer margin; the second median nervule *broad and straight*.

UNDERSIDE, with the black rufous, with indistinct white spots at the apex of both wings.

Expan. $1\frac{7}{10}$ in. Hab. Venezuela.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

This species has a great resemblance to I. Vestilla of a former Plate; but has the nervures of the posterior wing differently placed. I have not seen the Male.

ITHOMIA AGNOSIA. 45.

I. Agnosia. Doubleday—Brit. Mus. Cat. (undescribed).

UPPERSIDE. Male: transparent rufous-white. The margins and the nervures (except where they cross the white of the anterior wing) black. The band at the end of the cell broad and unequal, extending beyond the cell and forked, followed by a short band of white; the second median nervure *broad and curved*.

UNDERSIDE, with the black rufous. The costal margin at the base of the posterior wing yellow.

I have not seen the Female.

Expan. $1\frac{7}{10}$ in. Hab. Venezuela.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA CYMOTHOE. 46.

I. Cymothoe. Klug. MS.

UPPERSIDE. Male: transparent rufous-white; the margins and nervures black. Anterior wing, with a band at the end of the cell (sinuated on the inner side), black, followed by a short band of white.

UNDERSIDE, with the black light rufous.

Expan. 2 in. Hab. Caraccas.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

I. Cymothoe differs from all the allied species in the position of the nervures of the posterior wing. The disco-cellular nervules form one straight line; the median nervure of the anterior wing before its first branch is unusually short.

ITHOMIA ADINA. 47.

UPPERSIDE. Male: transparent rufous-white. The margins and all the nervures black; the band at the end of the cell very narrow, triangular and within the cell; the white spot on the costal margin unusually long.

UNDERSIDE, with the black rufous. Two spots of white at the apex of the anterior wing, and one between each nervure on the outer margin of the posterior wing.

Expan. $2\frac{2}{10}$ in. Hab.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA ARTENA. 48.

I. Artena. Boisd. MS.

UPPERSIDE. Male: transparent purple-white. The margin and nervures (except where they cross the white of the anterior wing) black; the band at the end of the cell equal, slightly forked, followed by an indistinct short band of white.

UNDERSIDE, with the black light rufous. Anterior wing with two white spots at the apex; posterior wing with one only.

Expan. $2\frac{2}{10}$ in. Hab. Mexico.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

HELICONIDÆ.
ITHOMIA. IX.



W.C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1854.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

49. ITHOMIA ZAVALETA.
50. ITHOMIA PHILOCLEA.
51. ITHOMIA FLORULA. Boisduval.

52. ITHOMIA STELLA.
53. ITHOMIA MERGELENA.
54. ITHOMIA VIRGINIA. Boisduval.

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA. IX.

ITHOMIA ZAVALETA. 49.

UPPERSIDE. Female: transparent green-white. Anterior wing slightly clouded beyond the middle, with the margins, the nervures, a spot in the middle of the cell, and a slight triangular band at the end of the cell, light brown. Posterior wing, with the base brown; the nervures at each end, and the outer margin (which is broad), black, with a line of five white spots.

UNDERSIDE, with some minute spots on the outer margin of the anterior wing.

Expan. $2\frac{3}{10}$. Hab.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Will arrange near to *I. Cæno* of the Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera, Plate 18.

ITHOMIA PHILOCLEA. 50.

UPPERSIDE. Female: transparent green-white; the margins brown. Anterior wing, with the band at the end of the cell, perpendicular, equal, and the nervures (the median broad) black. Posterior wing, with the nervules beyond the middle, black.

UNDERSIDE, with the black rufous; the spots at the apex of the anterior wing, and on the margin of the posterior (two between each nervule) silvery-white; the costal margin at the base of the posterior wing yellow-white.

Expan. $2\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. Brazil.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Near *I. Eupompe* of Hubner (Zut. Fig. 699); but has the posterior wing of quite a different form.

ITHOMIA FLORULA. 51.

I. Florula. Boisd. MS.

UPPERSIDE. Male: transparent purple-white; the margins and nervures black. The band at the end of the cell black, broad, unequal, produced till it meets a band, which, running parallel to the outer margin, divides the wing into several spots.

UNDERSIDE, with the black orange; the apex of the anterior wing with white spots.

Expan. $1\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{10}$ in. Hab. Cayenne.

In the Collection of Dr. Boisdual.

ITHOMIA STELLA. 52.

UPPERSIDE. Male and Female: transparent white; the margins (except the inner margins from the base to the middle) and the nervures from the middle black; the base tinted with orange; the outer margins with a line of oval white spots. Anterior wing with a large spot in the cell and the end of the cell black; divided into spots beyond the middle by a cloud of neutral colour. Posterior wing with a black spot at the end of the cell.

UNDERSIDE as above.

Expan. $1\frac{8}{10}$. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA MERGELENA. 53.

UPPERSIDE. Male and Female: anterior wing black, the base orange; a spot at the end of the cell (within it), two spots between it and the outer margin, and a curved band across beyond the middle, transparent yellow. Posterior wing transparent yellow; a broad outer margin, and a quadrate projection from it, black; each wing with a submarginal line of seven yellow spots.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the costal margin of the posterior wing is black.

Expan. $2\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA VIRGINIA. 54.

I. Virginia. Boisd. MS.

UPPERSIDE. Male: anterior wing, from the base to beyond the middle (except the margins, which are black), brick-red; the rest black, with nine white spots: two (very small) within the cell, one near the anal angle, three forming an oblique band across the wing beyond the middle, one at the apex, and two smaller ones a little below it near the outer margin. Posterior wing brick-red; the apex (which has two white spots) and part of the outer margin black.

UNDERSIDE entirely brick-red, with the spots as above. Posterior wing with three white spots at the apex.

Expan. $2\frac{7}{10}$ in. Hab. Mexico.

In the Collection of Dr. Boisduval.

This species is at first sight as much like *Leptalis* as *Ithomia*, and forms another link between two closely-connected genera.

HELICONIDÆ. ITHOMIA. X.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1855.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

55. ITHOMIA MORGANE.
56. ITHOMIA TELESTO.
57. ITHOMIA ALIDA.

58. ITHOMIA DERCETIS.
59. ITHOMIA MAKRENA.
60. ITHOMIA PENINNA.

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA. X.

ITHOMIA MORGANE. 55.

H. Morgane. Hubn. Zutr. figs. 869, 870.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent rufous-white, glossy; the margins (broad at the apex) and the nervures rufous; a short, irregular, transverse band of brown at the end of the cell.

The Male differs only in having the band at the end of the cell narrower.

UNDERSIDE as above.

Expan. $2\frac{4}{10}$ in. Hab. Mexico.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

ITHOMIA TELESTO. 56.

I. Telesto. Doubleday, Brit. Mus. Cat.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent rufous-white; the margins and nervures rufous-brown; the band at the end of the cell transverse, brown, followed by a short band and spot of white, and four submarginal spots also white, but less distinct.

UNDERSIDE as above, with one or two small spots of white on the apex of the posterior wing.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Mexico.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

ITHOMIA ALIDA. 57.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent white, *very* glossy; the margins and nervures (except where they cross the yellow band of the anterior wing) brown; the band at the end of the cell equal transverse dark brown, followed by a broad band of yellow.

UNDERSIDE as above, but much lighter, with two distinct white spots on the apex of each wing, and some indistinct white spots on the margin of the posterior wing.

Expan. $2\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab.

In the Collections of the British Museum and W. C. Hewitson.

This species is almost identical at first sight with the female of *I. Dercetis*. Its body is shorter, and the nervures of the posterior wing are very differently arranged.

ITHOMIA DERCETIS. 58.

I. Dercetis. Doubleday & Hewitson, *Gen. Diur. Lep. Pl.* 18.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent rufous-white, glossy; the margins (very narrow), and the nervures (except where they cross the yellow band of the anterior wing) dark brown. The band at the end of the cell very narrow, curved, followed by a broad sinuated band and a marginal spot of yellow.

UNDERSIDE as above, but lighter.

The female differs from the male, only in having the margins and band rather wider.

Expan. $2\frac{9}{20}$ in. Hab. Venezuela.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

I have repeated here drawings of *I. Dercetis* and *Morgane* to make this beautiful group of butterflies, of which we have already figured sixty-one species, more perfect.

ITHOMIA MAKRENA. 59.

I. Makrena. Hewitson *Exot. But. Ithomia*, fig. 29.

The butterfly now figured differs remarkably in size, and also in the depth of colour, from that which is represented at Fig. 29, but in every other respect they are alike, and I have no doubt are the same species, having seen one which is intermediate. When I described the butterfly at Fig. 29, I stated my belief that it was probably only a female variety of *Phenomoe*, of the Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera. Having since then received a male of *Makrena*, I find they are distinct, although most closely allied. The male of *Makrena* has the apex of the anterior wing more pointed, the margins broader and much darker; and on the underside the apex of both wings and the margin of the posterior wing are marked with white spots, whilst the male of *Phenomoe* is without any, and the female has them only on the apex. I shall hope to figure the male of *Makrena* and both sexes of *Phenomoe* on a future plate.

ITHOMIA PENINNA. 60.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent clouded lilac-white; the nervures and margins (the inner margin of the anterior wing broad) brown. Anterior wing with an oblique spot across the middle of the cell, and a curved band at the end of the cell brown; clouded from the band to the apex, leaving several light submarginal spots. Posterior wing with the outer margin near the apex broad, enclosing a round spot.

UNDERSIDE as above, with all the brown rufous.

Expan. $2\frac{13}{20}$ in. Hab. Bolivia.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA XI.



W.C. Hewitson, del. et lith, 1855.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 61. ITHOMIA DERASA. | 64. ITHOMIA CLEORA. |
| 62. 63. ITHOMIA ELARA. | 65. ITHOMIA CYRIANASSA. |
| 66. 67. ITHOMIA INACHIA. | |

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA. XI.

ITHOMIA DERASA. 61.

I. Derasa. Boisd. Ms.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent yellow-white; the margins (the outer margins broad) brown. Anterior wing with a curved very narrow band at the end of the cell, and the second and third median nervules black, the rest of the nervules (except where they run into the outer margin) yellow. Outer margin of both wings with white spots, indistinct on the anterior wing, except at the apex.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the white spots are more distinct.

Expan. $1\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. Nicaragua.

In the Collection of Dr. Boissduval.

ITHOMIA ELARA. 62, 63.

UPPERSIDE. Male anterior wing dark or light brown, with a large triangular space from the base to beyond the middle, and an oblique narrow band between it and the apex, light-yellow.

UNDERSIDE as above, with a rufous band parallel to the costal and outer margins, broken by both ends of the narrow band. Posterior wing with a similar rufous band near the outer margin. Both wings with a row of white spots between the rufous band and the margin from the apex to the middle.

Expan. $1\frac{6}{10}$ to $1\frac{17}{20}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

I believe these figures to be varieties of the same species. They are both males, and the females do not differ from them, nor do they differ from each other, except in the depth of colour and the triangular mark near the costal margin of the posterior wing of Fig. 63; but this difference occurs in the same species of other *Ithomias*. These form a connecting link between *Reckia* of Hubner, and *Eurimedia* of Cramer (*Aegle*, Hubn.), and are I think sufficiently distinct from both; the band across the apex is narrower, they have more of the rufous submarginal band on the under-side, and the white spots near the margin do not extend beyond the middle of the wing.

ITHOMIA CLEORA. 64.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent rufous and lilac-white. Anterior wing with the margins, a curved band across the middle of the cell, a band at the end of the cell curved in the opposite direction and the nervures (the second and third median nervules broad) brown. A space near the base below the median nervure and a spot near the outer margin touching the second median nervule, rufous. Posterior wing broadly margined with brown, traversed by a band of orange; the nervures rufous; both wings with a submarginal row of white spots.

UNDERSIDE as above.

Expan. $2\frac{3}{20}$ in. Hab. Guayaquil.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

I have figured one species of *Ithomia*, which in its general appearance and colour reminded me of the genus *Ituna*; a second, which scarcely differs at first sight from *Dircenna*, and now the insect which I have named *Cleora*, is very much like a species of a third Heliconian genus *Athesis* *Clearista*.

ITHOMIA CYRIANASSA. 65.

I. Cyrianassa. Doubleday & Hewitson *Gen. Diur. Lep. Pl.* 18.

UPPERSIDE. Male and Female. Anterior wing with the basal half transparent, orange at the base; the margins and the outer half of the wing black, crossed by a large curved semi-transparent band of yellow-white, deeply sinuated on its inner edge; a row of indistinct white spots near the outer margin. Posterior wing transparent; the outer margin broadly orange, bounded on both sides with black.

UNDERSIDE, as above. Anterior wing with the white spots more distinct. Posterior wing, with some small and indistinct spots.

Expan. $1\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

The figure in the genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera was made from a very faintly-marked specimen. I have repeated it here to show its usual colouring, and have some doubt as to its being distinct from *Rhezia* of Hubner, which I have not seen.

ITHOMIA INACHIA. 66, 67.

UPPERSIDE. Male and Female transparent. Anterior wing with the basal half rufous or yellow-white; a large oval oblique spot across beyond the middle yellow-white; the margins (the outer one broad) and an oblique triangular band at the end of the cell continued to the outer margin black. Posterior wing rufous or yellow-white; the outer margin broadly black, traversed sometimes by a band of orange. The outer margins of both wings with a row of scarcely visible spots, except at the apex of the anterior wing, where two of them are distinct.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the outer margin of the posterior wing has always the orange band.

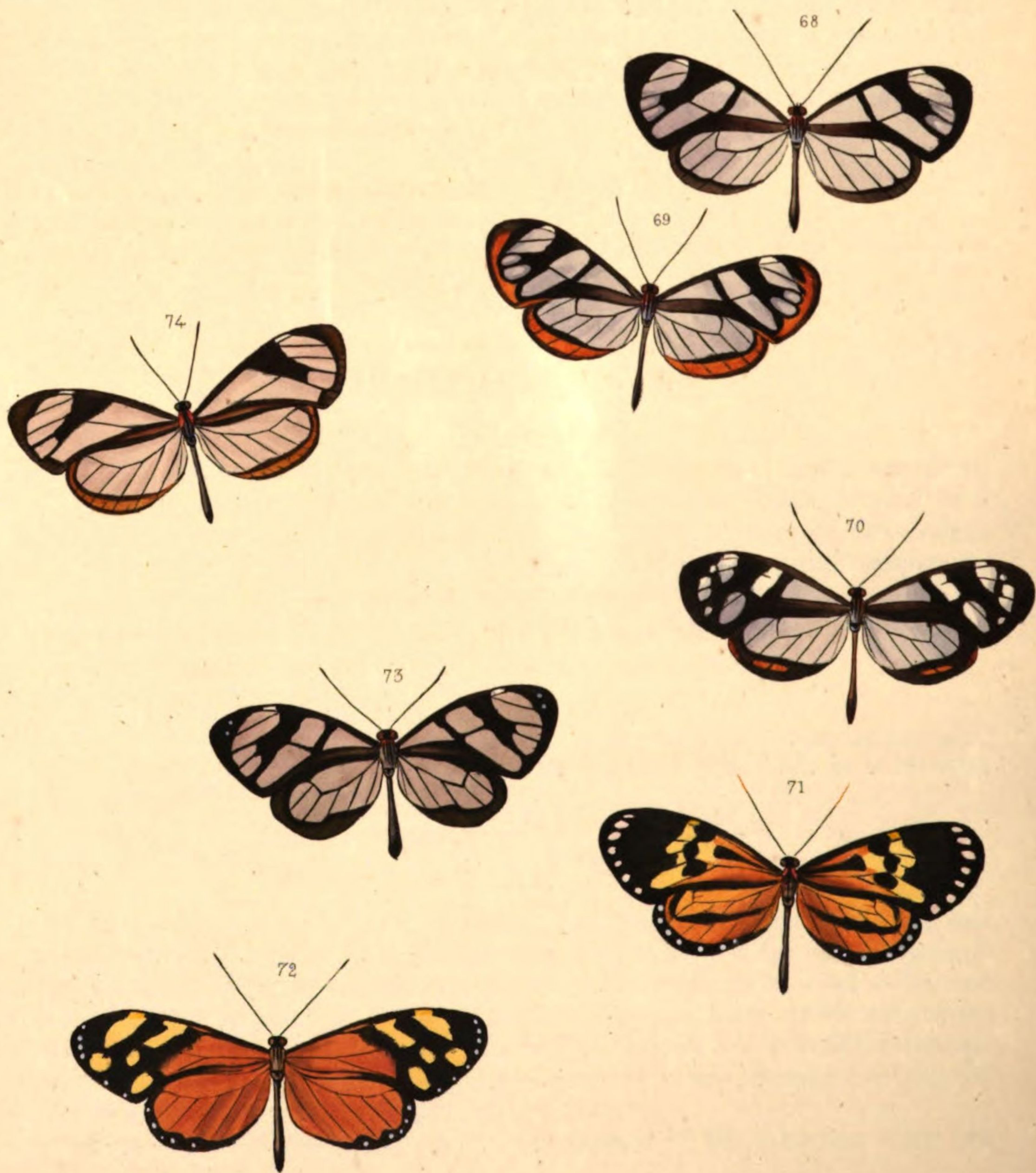
Expan. $1\frac{9}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

I cannot discover any distinctive character sufficient to separate these two butterflies; they are alike on the underside, except that the orange margin of Fig. 67 is narrower; and it is with some doubt that I have separated them from Fig. 65. This species has the antennæ black, *Cyrianassa* has them rufous at the point and rather longer.

HELICONIDÆ

ITHOMIA XII.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1855.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 68. | 69. | ITHOMIA FLORA | 72. | ITHOMIA TOLOSA |
| 70. | ITHOMIA HIPPODAMIA | 73. | ITHOMIA GALATA | |
| 71. | ITHOMIA FIMBRIA | 74. | ITHOMIA ITHRA | |

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA. XII.

ITHOMIA FLORA. 68, 69.

P. Flora. Cramer, *Pl.* 257, and *P. Astrea*, *Pl.* 22.

UPPERSIDE. Male and Female transparent lilac-white; the nervures and margins black (the outer margins, as in Fig. 69, sometimes rufous). Anterior wing with a narrow band across the middle of the cell, and a broad oblique band at the end of the cell, extending beyond the median nervure, and joined to the outer margin by two broad nervules.

UNDERSIDE, with the margins (except the costal margin of the anterior wing) and the centre of the band, rufous. Two or three indistinct white spots on the apex of both wings.

Expan. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Venezuela.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA HIPPODAMIA. 70.

P. Hippodamia. Fabricius, *Ent. Syst.*

UPPERSIDE. Female. Anterior wing black, with a triangular spot at the base and an oblong spot both within the cell, followed beyond the middle by five spots, three large and divided by nervures, two small placed between the others, all transparent lilac-white.

Posterior wing transparent lilac-white; the outer margin broadly brown, with the centre rufous.

Expan. $1\frac{9}{10}$ in. Hab. Brazil.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

I am enabled by the kindness of Dr. Boisduval to figure this the species described by Fabricius. If I had seen it previous to the publication of I. Egra (*Exot. But.*, *Ithomia* I., Fig. 4) I should have figured that insect as a variety of *Hippodamia*, although there is some disparity of form as well as colour.

ITHOMIA FIMBRIA. 71.

UPPERSIDE. Female black. Anterior wing with a large rufous spot at the base its centre marked by a triangular spot of black; followed within the cell by an oblique band, and at the middle of the wing by a transverse very irregular sinuated band, both pale yellow. Posterior wing, with the basal half, semi-transparent rufous-yellow, followed by a band of black; the outer half orange, the outer margin black. Both wings with a submarginal row of distinct white spots.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This very distinct species was sent me by Mr. T. J. Stevens, of Bogota.

ITHOMIA TOLOSA. 72.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing, with the basal half (except the costal margin, which is black) brick-red. The outer half black, with five large yellow-white spots. Posterior wing brick-red, with the outer margin black. Both wings with a sub-marginal row of white spots, some of them indistinct.

UNDERSIDE as above, but lighter; the marginal spots more distinct.

Expan. $2\frac{5}{10}$ in. Hab. Mexico.

This species, and I. Virginia (Fig. 54), though almost identical in colour, are entirely and strangely different in the position of the nervures. The median nervures of the anterior wings of the two species from the base to the first nervule, differ nearly one-half in length.

N.B. I. Virginia, Fig. 54, must be called I. Virginiana, the same specific name having been used for Fig. 18 of this work.

ITHOMIA GALATA. 73.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent rufous-white; the nervures and margins black. Anterior wing crossed at the middle of the cell by a narrow band, and at the end of the cell by a broad, irregular, oblique band, reaching beyond the median nervure, and joined to the outer margin by the second median nervule, which is broad. The apex with two indistinct white spots.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the base of the posterior wing is yellow, the costal margin, and a spot near the anal angle rufous, and the apex of both wings is marked by *four distinct white spots*.

Expan. $1\frac{9}{10}$ in. Hab.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

Allied to Flora, but abundantly distinct in form and the position of the nervures of the posterior wing.

ITHOMIA ITHRA. 74.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent crimson-white; nervures and margins black. Anterior wing crossed beyond the middle by a broad oblique band of black, extending beyond the median nervure, and joined to the outer margin by two broad nervules. Posterior wing, with the centre of the outer margin, rufous.

UNDERSIDE as above, with most of the black rufous. Anterior wing with two white spots at the apex.

Expan. $1\frac{17}{20}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

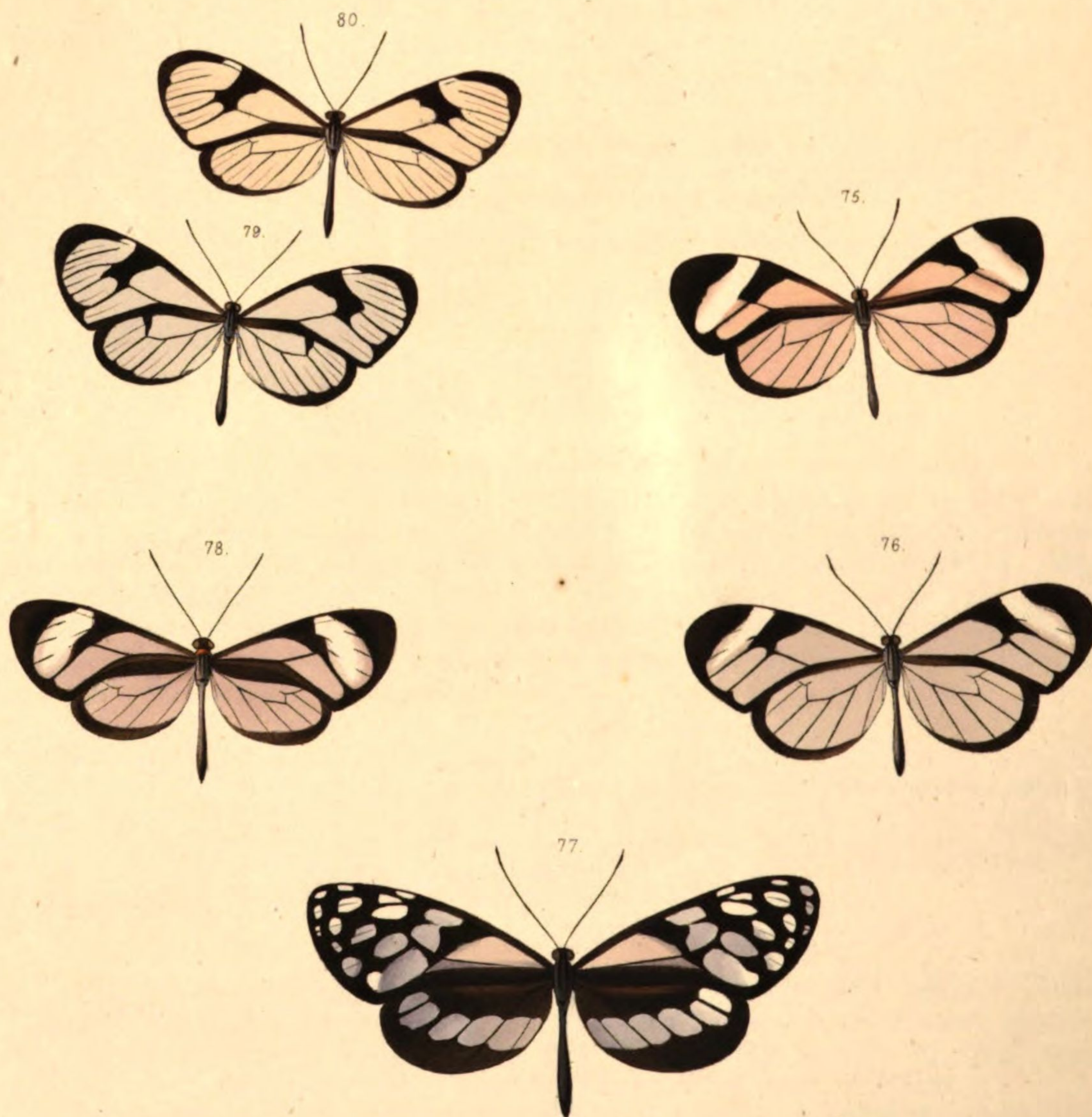
In the Collection of W. W. Saunders.

Differs from Cymo of Hubner's Sammlung (I. Galita, Ithomia I., Fig. 5 of this work), which it most resembles in the position of the nervures of the posterior wing.

N.B. Hubner's name of Cymo having been first used, my Galita must cease; I have, therefore, used it again for another species, and have accidentally altered the spelling.

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA XIII.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1855.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

75. ITHOMIA VICTORINA.

76. ITHOMIA COTYTTO 78. ITHOMIA ARDEA.

77. ITHOMIA ATTALIA. 79 80. ITHOMIA PHONO

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA. XIII.

ITHOMIA VICTORINA. 75.

H. Victorina. Guér. Icon. du Règne Animal (texte).

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent rufous-white; the margins and nervures (except where they cross the white) black. Anterior wing with a broad oblique short band at the end of the cell, joined to the outer margin by the second median nervule, which is broad, and followed by a broad band of white, reaching nearly to the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE with all the margins brown; two or more indistinct white spots at the apex of each wing.

Expan. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Venezuela.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

The males differ only in having the short black band at the end of the cell narrower and more triangular. There is a variety in the Collection of Dr. Boisduval in which the band is narrow and curved, and joined at the point to the third median nervule. The second median nervule is not, as usual, broad and black.

ITHOMIA COTYTTO. 76.

H. Cotyto. Guér. Icon. du Règne Animal (texte).

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent lilac-white; the margins and nervures (except where they cross the white) black. Anterior wing with a short broad oblique band at the end of the cell, joined to the outer margin by two broad nervules, and followed by a band of white reaching beyond the middle.

UNDERSIDE rufous, where black above; the apex of both wings with three white spots, those on the anterior wing *at a distance from the margin*.

Expan. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. Hab. Venezuela.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

The small white spots which are placed at the apex of the wing, close to the margin on the underside of most of the Ithomias, are on the anterior wing of this species at a distance from the margin, and as far as I have examined this genus are characteristic of this species only.

ITHOMIA ATTALIA. 77.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing with the basal half of the cell, a bilobed spot also within the cell, followed by nine other spots, all lilac-white. Two small spots on the costal margin, and three at the apex, opaque-white. Posterior wing with a central band transparent lilac-white divided by the nervures. The apex with two or three white spots.

UNDERSIDE with most of the black rufous, but chiefly in the direction of the nervures. The posterior wing with a submarginal row of white spots.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Bolivia.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

ITHOMIA ARDEA. 78.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent lilac-white; the margins and nervures (except where they cross the white) black. Anterior wing with an oblique triangular band at the end of the cell, extending beyond the median nervure, joined to the outer margin by the second median nervule, which is broad, and followed by a band of white.

UNDERSIDE rufous where black above; the apex of both wings with some indistinct white spots.

Expan. 2 in. Hab. Bolivia.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

Much resembling I. Virginia, Fig. 18, in general aspect, but with the nervures very differently arranged.

ITHOMIA PHONO. 79, 80.

H. Phono. Hubner *Zut. Figs.* 987, 988. *P. Diaphana.* Cramer, *Pl.* 315.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent rufous or lilac-white; the margins and nervures black. An oblique band at the end of the cell, joined to the outer margin by the second and third median nervules which are generally rather thicker than the other nervures. Posterior wing with sometimes a triangular black spot which conceals the disco-cellular nervules.

UNDERSIDE rufous where black above; the costal margin, from the base to the middle of the posterior wing, yellow.

Expan. $1\frac{9}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

The male, of which I have seen but one example, has the band at the end of the cell narrower, more sinuated on its inner side, and not reaching beyond the median nervure. In some of the females this band reaches further than in either of the figures of the plate.

HELICONIDÆ.
ITHOMIA. XIV.



W.C. Hewitson, del et lith. 1855.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 81. ITHOMIA ERRUCA. | 84. ITHOMIA CÆNO. |
| 82. ITHOMIA DIAPHANUS. | 85. ITHOMIA ONEIDA. |
| 83. ITHOMIA ESULA. | 86. ITHOMIA SALONINA. |

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA. XIV.

ITHOMIA ERRUCA. 81.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent glossy lilac-white; the nervures and margins black. A narrow, short, almost perpendicular band at the end of the cell.

UNDERSIDE rufous, where black above.

Expan. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Rio Grande.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Though very nearly allied to *I. Adasa*, Fig. 43, they are very easily distinguished when seen together. This species is more elegant in its form, is very glossy, and has the band at the end of the cell narrower and more nearly perpendicular.

ITHOMIA DIAPHANUS. 82.

P. Diaphanus. Drury, Vol. 2. Pl. 7. *P. Diaphana. Cramer, Pl. 231.*

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent glossy rufous-white; the margins, which are very narrow, and the nervures, which are very fine, black. Anterior wing with a narrow oblique band at the end of the cell.

UNDERSIDE rufous where black above.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Jamaica.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

ITHOMIA ESULA. 83.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent rufous-white; more deeply tinted towards the anal angle of the posterior wing.

The margins (except the costal margin of the anterior wing, which is rufous) and the nervures black.

UNDERSIDE with the margins rufous, except the costal margin of the posterior wing, which is dull yellow from the base to beyond the middle.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA CÆNO. 84.

I. Cæno. Doubleday & Hewitson Gen. Diur. Lep. Pl. 18. Female.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent purple-white; the margins and nervures blue-black, except the anal angle of the posterior wing which is orange. Posterior wing, from the inner margin near the base to the middle, tinted with yellow. Both wings with a submarginal row of indistinct white spots.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the marginal white spots are more distinct.

Expan. $2\frac{4}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

The orange spot on the margin of the posterior wing is not a sexual distinction; although it may beautify the males only, they are usually without it. I have seen only one example of the variety, which I have figured, which has the antennæ (commonly black) orange from the middle to the tip.

ITHOMIA ONEIDA. 85.

UPPERSIDE. Female semi-transparent, rufous; the margins black. Anterior wing slightly clouded beyond the middle, with the costal margin and the nervures, to beyond the middle of the wing, rufous; the ends of the nervures black. A lunular black spot at the end of the cell. Posterior wing, with the nervures (except the discoidal nervule, which is rufous), black.

UNDERSIDE light rufous, where black above. The costal margin of the posterior wing dull yellow; the outer margin of the same wing black, varied with rufous spots at the end of each nervule. The nervures of both wings darker than above. Anterior wing with three distinct white spots at the apex; posterior wing with six large lunular spots on the outer margin.

Expan. $2\frac{9}{20}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This and the two preceding butterflies were sent me by Mr. T. J. Stevens, of Bogota, to whose love of entomology we are indebted for some of the most beautiful acquisitions with which our cabinets have lately been enriched.

ITHOMIA SALONINA. 86.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent rufous white; the margins and nervures (except where they cross the yellow band) brown. Anterior wing with a short oblique band at the end of the cell, joined to the outer margin by two broad nervules, and followed by a broad indistinct band of pale yellow.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the outer margins of both wings are rufous, and the costal margin at the base of the posterior wing orange.

Expan. $1\frac{17}{20}$ in. Hab. Bolivia.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

Very nearly allied to *I. Salapia*, Fig. 15, but easily known from it by the arrangement of the nervures of the posterior wing.

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA. XV.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1855.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

87. 88. ITHOMIA HYALA.

90. ITHOMIA LARINA.

89. ITHOMIA LAGUSA. 91. 92. 93. ITHOMIA IPHIANASSA.

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA XV.

ITHOMIA HYALA. 87, 88.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent rufous-white; the nervures and margins black. Anterior wing with an indistinct narrow band across the cell, and a broad curved band at the end of the cell, produced beyond the median nervule black. The usual white spot on the costal margin very small. The space between the inner margin and the median nervure and its first nervule, unusually broad (narrow in the female) and light brown. Posterior wing unusually small (larger in the female).

UNDERSIDE (except the nervures) rufous, where black above. The apex of both wings with minute white spots, sometimes seen above. The costal margin of the posterior wing broadly orange (narrower and rufous in the female).

Expan. 2 in. Hab. Guayaquil.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

This will come next to *I. Diasia* (Fig. 28). I have figured both sexes, to point out more clearly than I can by description, the differences which exist. In the female the disco-cellular nervules cross the posterior wing *transversely and at a right angle* with the costal margin. In the male these nervures are much lower down, cross the wing *obliquely*, and join the costal margin nearer the apex, and at an *acute angle*.

I have ascertained, since figuring the beautiful *Ithomia Stella*, at Fig. 52, that the nervures of the posterior wing differ in the opposite sexes exactly as in this species. The female of *I. Stella* is figured.

ITHOMIA LAGUSA. 89.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent rufous-white; the margins (except the inner margin of the anterior wing, near its base, which is rufous) black. Anterior wing, with the space between the inner margin and the median nervure, and its first nervule, orange; the nervures (except the median nervure to its first branch), an oblique band at the middle of the cell, and a broad, irregular, transverse band at the end of the cell, black. Two indistinct spots of white at the apex.

UNDERSIDE as above, with the base of the posterior wing yellow. The margins of both wings with very distinct round submarginal white spots.

The male I have not seen.

Expan. $2\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Nearly allied to *Ithomia Avella*, Fig. 27.

ITHOMIA LARINA. 90.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing with a large space at the base orange; a spot in the cell, and the rest of the wing black, with several white spots; one (a double triangle) in the cell; two below it, between the median nervules; two (the first of which is large and trifold) placed obliquely across the wing beyond the middle, and a submarginal row, white, or slightly tinted. Posterior wing orange, with the outer margin, and a band of three spots, placed longitudinally across the middle, black. A transparent spot near the apex, bounded by the black already described, and a line of black near the costal margin. Three small white spots near the apex.

UNDERSIDE differs only in having a continuous row of white spots on the outer margin.

Expan. $2\frac{9}{20}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

If this species was not also a male I must have placed it as the female of *Ithomia Celemia*, Fig. 22, to which it bears such close resemblance in its general aspect. Besides the black spots and different position of the nervures of the posterior wing, the shape and relative proportions of the two wings are very different.

ITHOMIA IPHIANASSA. 91, 92, 93.

Ithomia Iphianassa. Doubleday and Hewitson. *Gen. Diur. Lep.* Plate 18.

UPPERSIDE. Male (Fig. 92). Anterior wing, from the base to beyond the middle (except the margins, and two black spots, one of which crosses the end of the cell), semi-transparent rufous. The rest black; crossed before the apex by a curved band of yellow, and an oblong transparent spot between the second and third median nervules. A curved line of orange near the outer margin, and two or three white spots at the apex. Posterior wing, with the basal half transparent rufous-white, with a small black spot at the end of the cell. The rest black; traversed by a band of orange, parallel to the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that both wings have a submarginal row of white spots.

The female does not differ.

Figures 91 and 93, varieties from New Granada.

Expan. $2\frac{3}{20}$ in. Hab. Venezuela.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

The figure of this species is repeated here although previously published in the genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera, to make this series as complete as possible, and also to bring it into juxtaposition with Figures 91 and 93, which I believe to be varieties of the same species, their only difference consisting in the quantity of black with which the wings are suffused. I have both sexes of each of the varieties.

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA. XVI



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1855.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

94. 95. 96. ITHOMIA ZERLINA. 98. ITHOMIA GEPHIRA.
97. ITHOMIA IOLAIA. 99. ITHOMIA OCALEA.
100. ITHOMIA GONUSSA.

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA. XVI.

ITHOMIA ZERLINA. 94, 95, 96.

UPPERSIDE. Male (Fig. 96) transparent white, slightly clouded beyond the middle. The margins (which are broad) and the nervures black. Anterior wing, with a broad band at the end of the cell, black.

UNDERSIDE bright rufous (sometimes edged with black), where black above; the apex of the anterior wing, and the outer margin of the posterior wing distinctly spotted with white.

Female (Fig. 95), with the margins broader; sometimes clouded at the angle formed by the median nervure and its first nervule on the anterior wing, and at the disco-cellular nervules of the posterior wing.

Variety, female, Fig. 94.

Expan. 2 to $2\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Although Fig. 94 differs considerably in colour from the other figures, I have no doubt that I am correct in considering it as a variety of the same species. It is a female.

ITHOMIA IOLAIA. 97.

UPPERSIDE. Female semi-transparent. Anterior wing, from the base to near the middle, rufous; the rest semi-transparent black, with seven round or oblong, slightly tinted white spots; a black spot in the middle of the cell. Posterior wing rufous, with an oblong spot below the cell and the outer margin, black. Both wings with a submarginal row of slightly tinted white spots.

UNDERSIDE as above.

Expan. $2\frac{3}{20}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This species, though very distinct, bears considerable resemblance to the beautiful *Ithomia Stella*, Fig. 52.

ITHOMIA GEPHIRA. 98.

UPPERSIDE. Female. Anterior wing with a large space at the base orange, with a spot of white near the end of the cell; the rest black, with several longitudinal transparent spots of rufous-white; the first (nearest the costal margin) large and trifid; the second (in the middle) short; the third and fourth long, and clouded in

the middle. The apex with four distinct white spots. Posterior wing, from the base to beyond the middle, orange; the rest black, with three oblong spots (two transparent), and a submarginal row of bifid white spots.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the black at the end of the cell of the anterior wing is intersected with a rufous line.

The male differs only in having the posterior wing so much more narrow, that it is without the oblong spot near the costal margin, and the single white spot at the apex.

Expan. $2\frac{2}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA OCALEA. 99.

Ithomia Ocalea. Doubleday and Hewitson. Gen. Diur. Lep. Plate 18.

UPPERSIDE. Female semi-transparent. Anterior wing, from the base to beyond the middle (except the margins, which are black) rufous; the rest black, crossed by a curved band of five unequal oblong spots of light yellow. The third spot shorter than the rest; the fourth and fifth joined to the rufous space. Apex with three indistinct white spots. Posterior wing rufous, with the outer margin black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the posterior wing has a line of black near and parallel to the costal margin, and a row of bifid white spots near the outer margin.

The male does not differ.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{10}$ in. Hab. Venezuela.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA GONUSSA. 100.

UPPERSIDE. Female. Anterior wing (partly semi-transparent) black. The cell (which has an indistinct band across the middle), and a spot between it and the inner angle, light orange; a triangular spot near the middle of the costal margin; a small spot below it, and a row of irregular-shaped spots parallel to the outer margin, yellow-white. A submarginal row of distinct white spots. Posterior wing, with the basal half orange, the rest black, with a submarginal row of large distinct white spots.

UNDERSIDE as above.

Expan. $2\frac{4}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This beautiful Butterfly is very distinct from any of the numerous species figured hitherto. In form only it somewhat resembles Fig. 49.

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA. XVII.



W.C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1856.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

101. ITHOMIA UTILLA.

102. 103. 104. ITHOMIA PHENOMOE. 105. 106. 107. ITHOMIA MAKRENA.

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA. XVII.

ITHOMIA UTILLA. 101.

UPPERSIDE. Female lilac-white, with the margins and nervures black. Anterior wing rounded at the apex; slightly clouded beyond the middle; an indistinct, ill-defined band of brown, at the end of the cell.

UNDERSIDE, with the margins, except the costal margin of the anterior wing, rufous. Anterior wing, with two or three white spots at the apex.

Expan. $1\frac{7}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA PHENOMOE. 102, 103, 104.

I. Phenomoe. Doubleday and Hewitson, Gen. Diur. Lep. Plate 18.

UPPERSIDE. Male lilac-white; the margins and nervures black. Anterior wing, with a slight cloud surrounding some indistinct spots of white near the outer margin; crossed at the end of the cell by a triangular band of black, and at the middle of the cell by a short line of the same colour.

UNDERSIDE, rufous where black above. Anterior wing with three or four white spots (one on the costal margin) at the apex. Posterior wing with sometimes one or two spots at the apex.

Female, with the wings wider, the band at the end of the cell longer, broader, and quadrate; the line across the middle of the cell longer and much more distinct.

Expan. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Venezuela.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA MAKRENA. 105, 106, 107.

I. Makrena. Hewitson *Exot. But. Ithomia*, Figs. 29 and 59.

UPPERSIDE. Male lilac- or rufous-white. The nervures and the margins (which are broad) black. Anterior wing, with a slight cloud near the outer margin, surrounding some indistinct spots of white (two of which, at the apex, are sometimes enclosed by a line of black); a line at the middle of the cell, and a triangular band at the end of the cell, black.

UNDERSIDE bright rufous where black above. The apex of the anterior wing, and the outer margin of the posterior wing, with white spots.

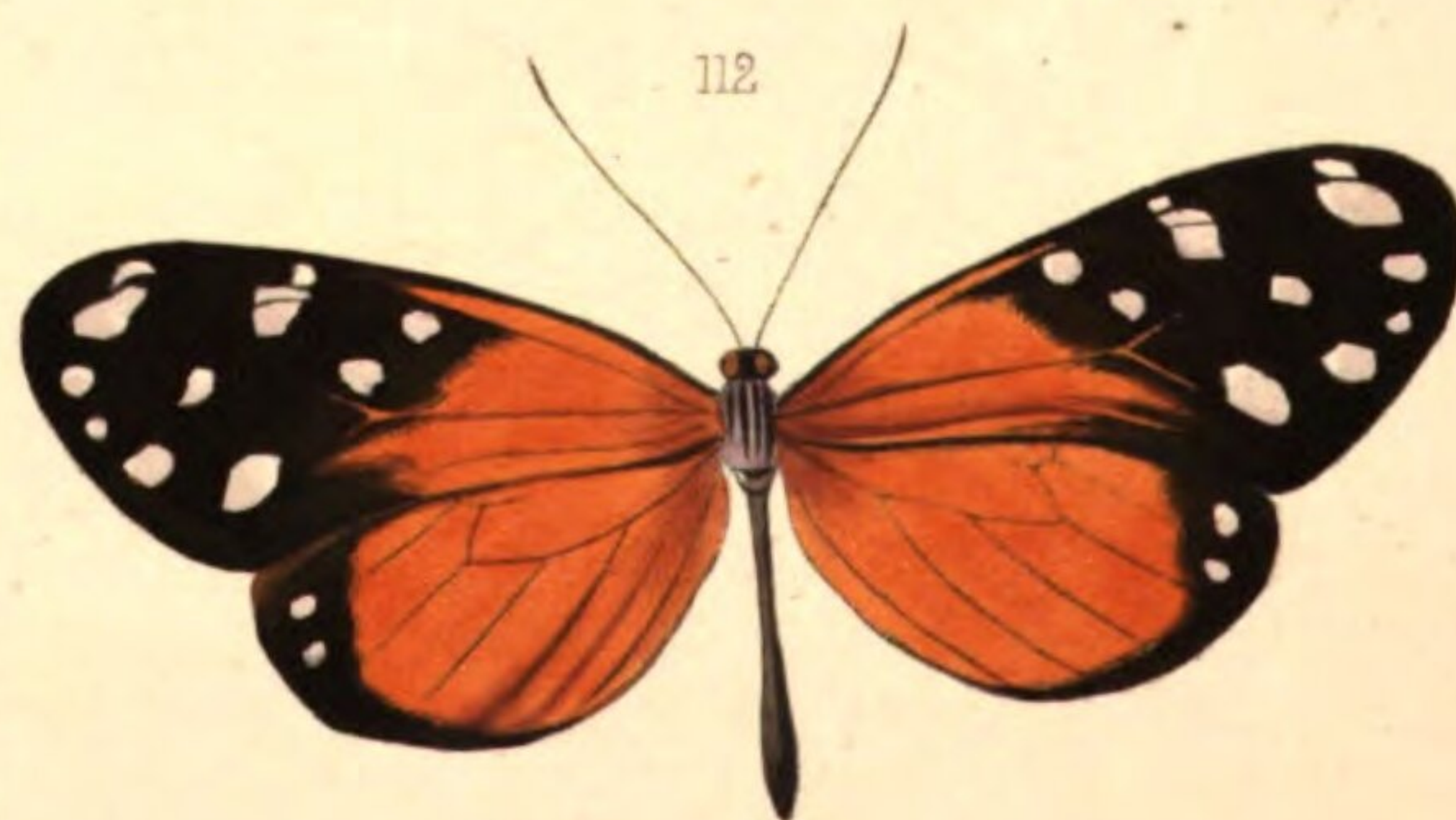
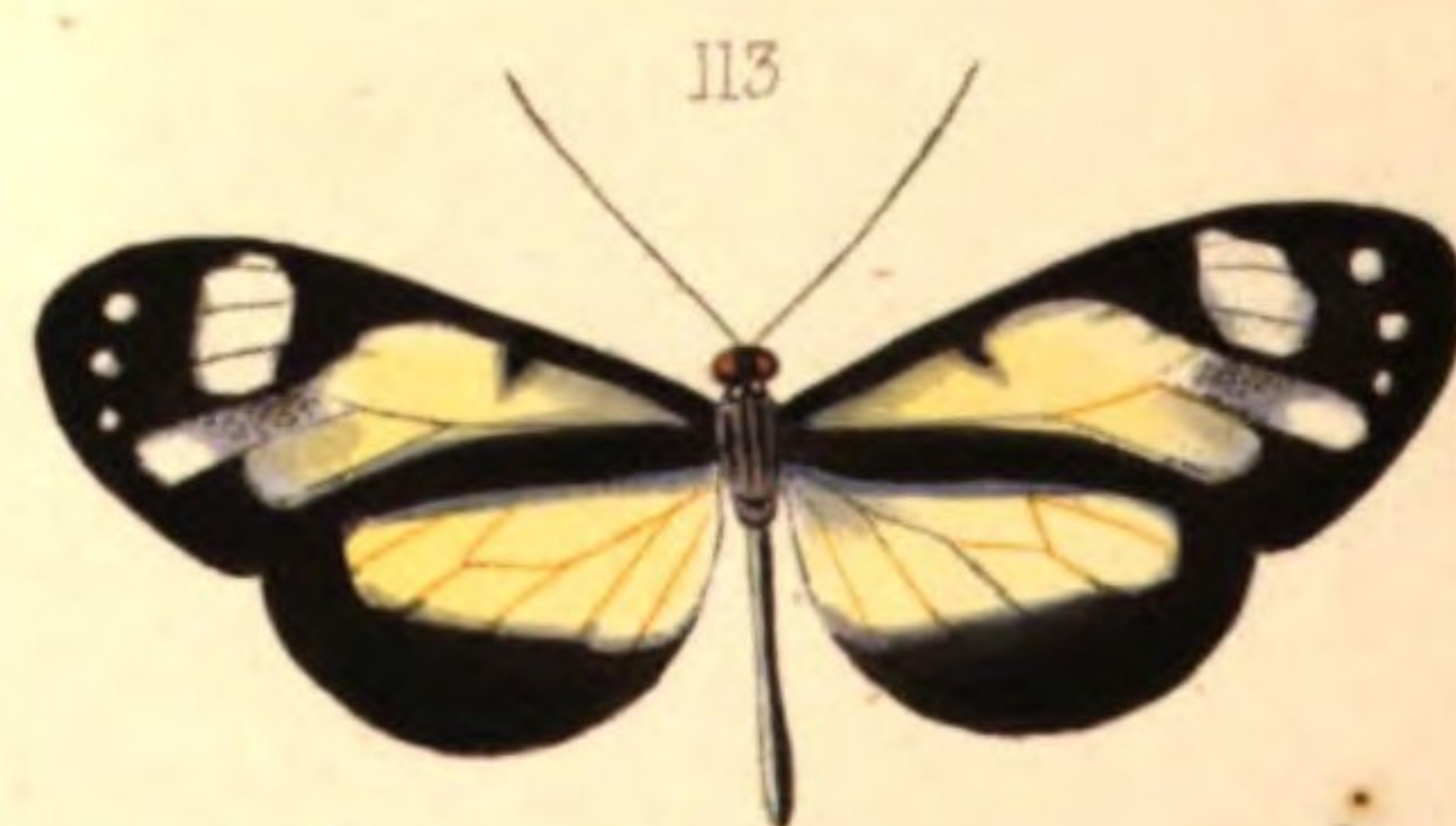
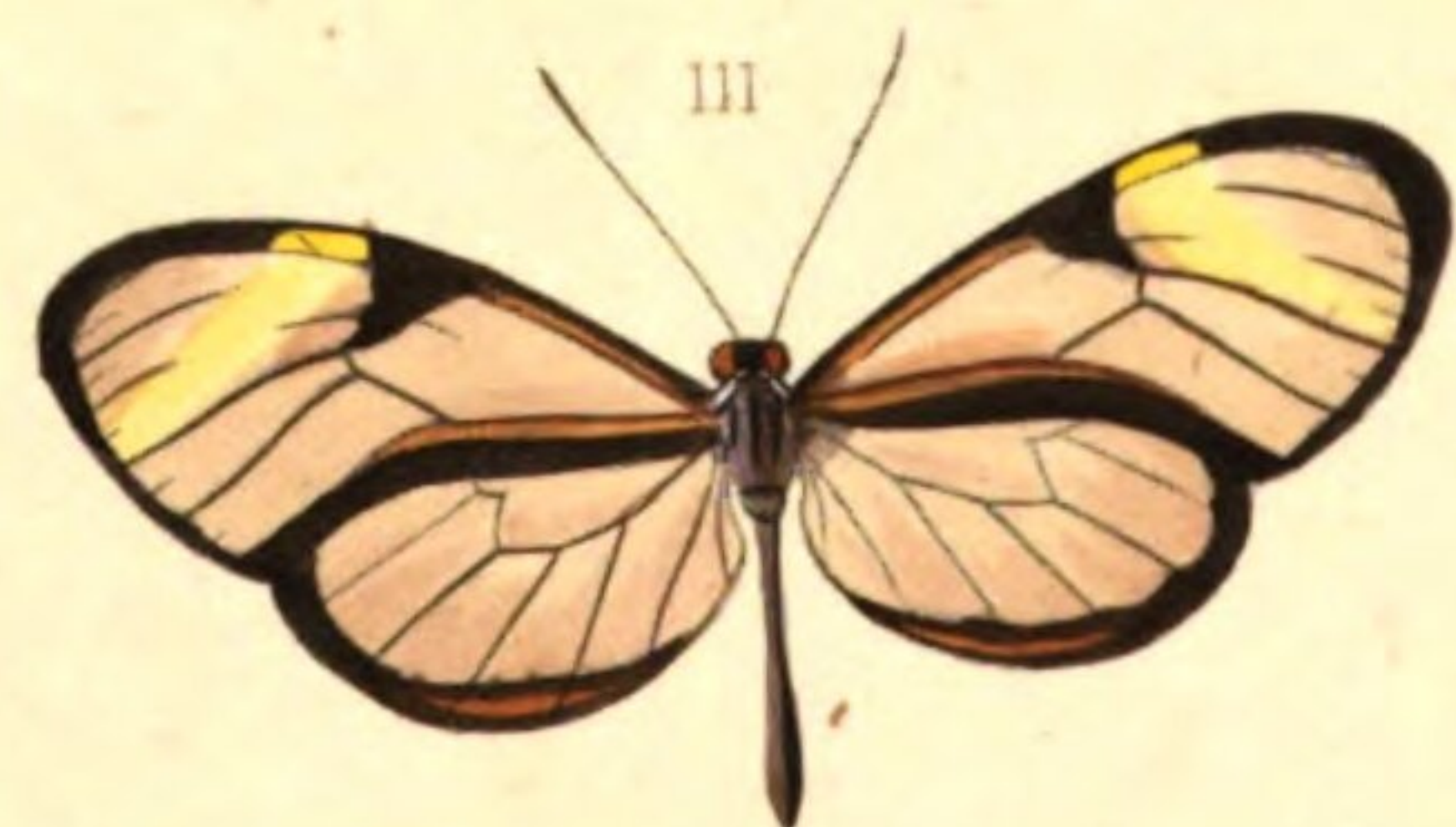
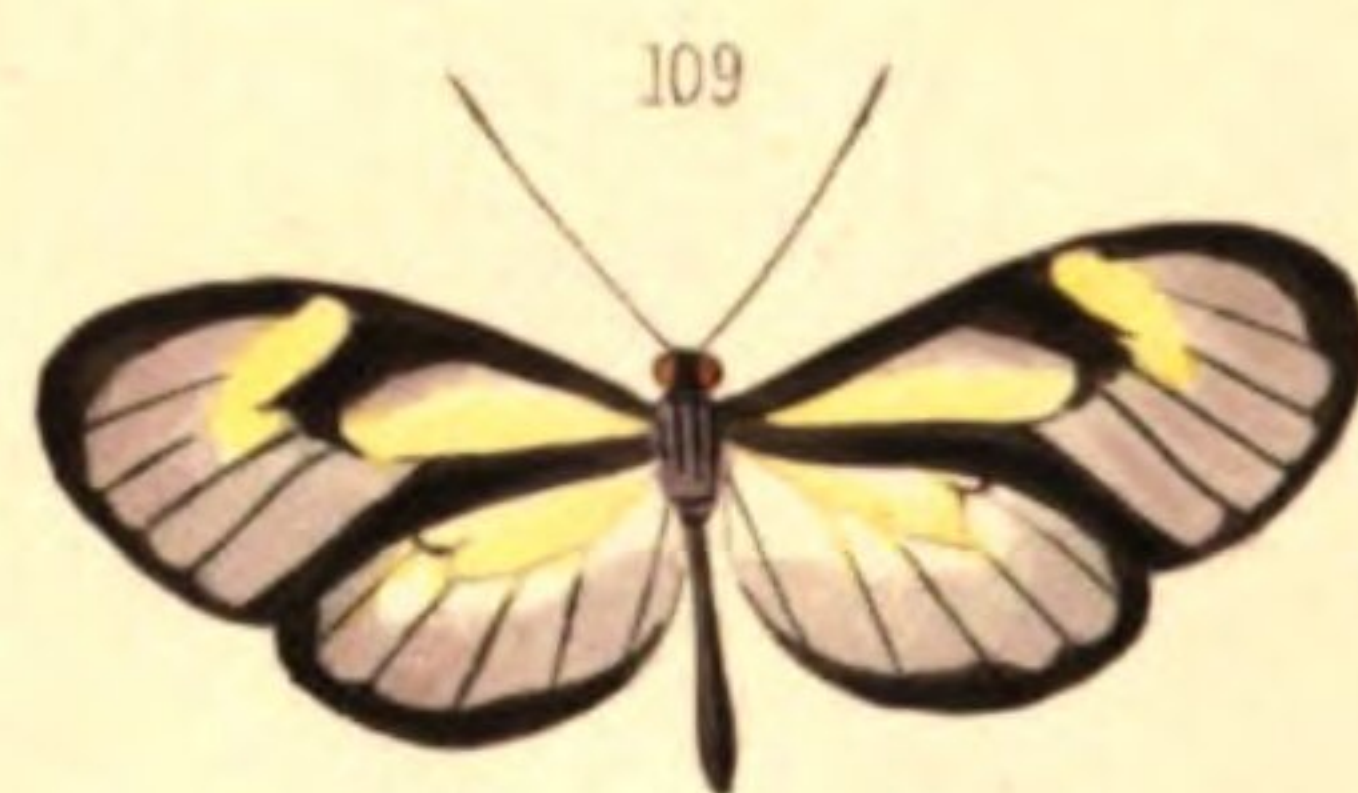
Females at figs. 29 and 59.

Expan. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This species and *I. Phenomoe*, although differing but little above, are easily distinguished by reference to the underside. *I. Makrena* has always a row of white spots near the outer margin of the posterior wing, which *Phenomoe* is without.

HELICONIDÆ.
ITHOMIA. XVIII.



W.C. Hewitson, del. et lith, 1856.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

109. ITHOMIA LILLA.
110. 111. ITHOMIA SAO.

112. ITHOMIA VIRGINIANA ♀.
113. ITHOMIA ZELICA.

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA. XVIII.

ITHOMIA LILLA. 108.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent purple-white, both wings tinted with yellow within the cell. The margins and the nervures (except where they cross the yellow band of the anterior wing and the middle of the posterior wing) black. Anterior wing, with an oblique broad band of black at the end of the cell, followed by a band of yellow.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the margins are rufous-brown. The apex of both wings with two small white spots, and the outer margin of the posterior wing with an indistinct white spot between each nervule.

Expan. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Guayaquil.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

Nearly allied to *I. Vestilla* (Fig. 17) and also to *I. Salonina* (Fig. 86). It wants the broad black nervule on the anterior wing of the former, and differs from the latter in the arrangement of the nervures of the posterior wing.

ITHOMIA SAO. 109, 110.

Hymenitis Sao. Hubner, *Zutr.*, Figs. 123, 124.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent, glossy, rufous-white. The margins and nervures (except where they cross the yellow band of the anterior wing) brown. Anterior wing, with a broad triangular band of black at the end of the cell, followed by an indistinct band of yellow which extends to the middle of the outer margin. Outer margin of posterior wing traversed by a rufous band.

UNDERSIDE rufous where brown above; the apex of both wings, and the outer margin of the posterior wing, with minute white spots.

The female is smaller, has the wings more tinted with colour, the nervures lighter, and the marginal white spots of the underside much more distinct.

Expan. $1\frac{7}{10}$ in. to $2\frac{1}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon and Venezuela.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

This, though much larger than Hubner's figure, does not differ in any other respect. I have examples from Venezuela of the same size as Hubner's. It is unusual to see the female less than the male, as it is in this species.

ITHOMIA VIRGINIANA. 111.

Ithomia Virginia. Boisd. MS. Hew. Exot. But. *Ithomia* IX., Fig. 54.

Although differing greatly in size and form, this is undoubtedly the female of fig. 54, which, though unique in the fine collection of Dr. Boisduval of Paris, was kindly intrusted to my care to figure. It was accompanied by the manuscript name of Virginia, which I carelessly adopted, having myself made use of the same name at fig. 18; I have therefore changed it to Virginiana. This species is remarkable for the great length of the median nervure of the anterior wing before its first branch. In colour, its chief difference from the male is in the larger proportion of black upon both wings. It is in my own collection from New Granada.

ITHOMIA ZELICA. 112.

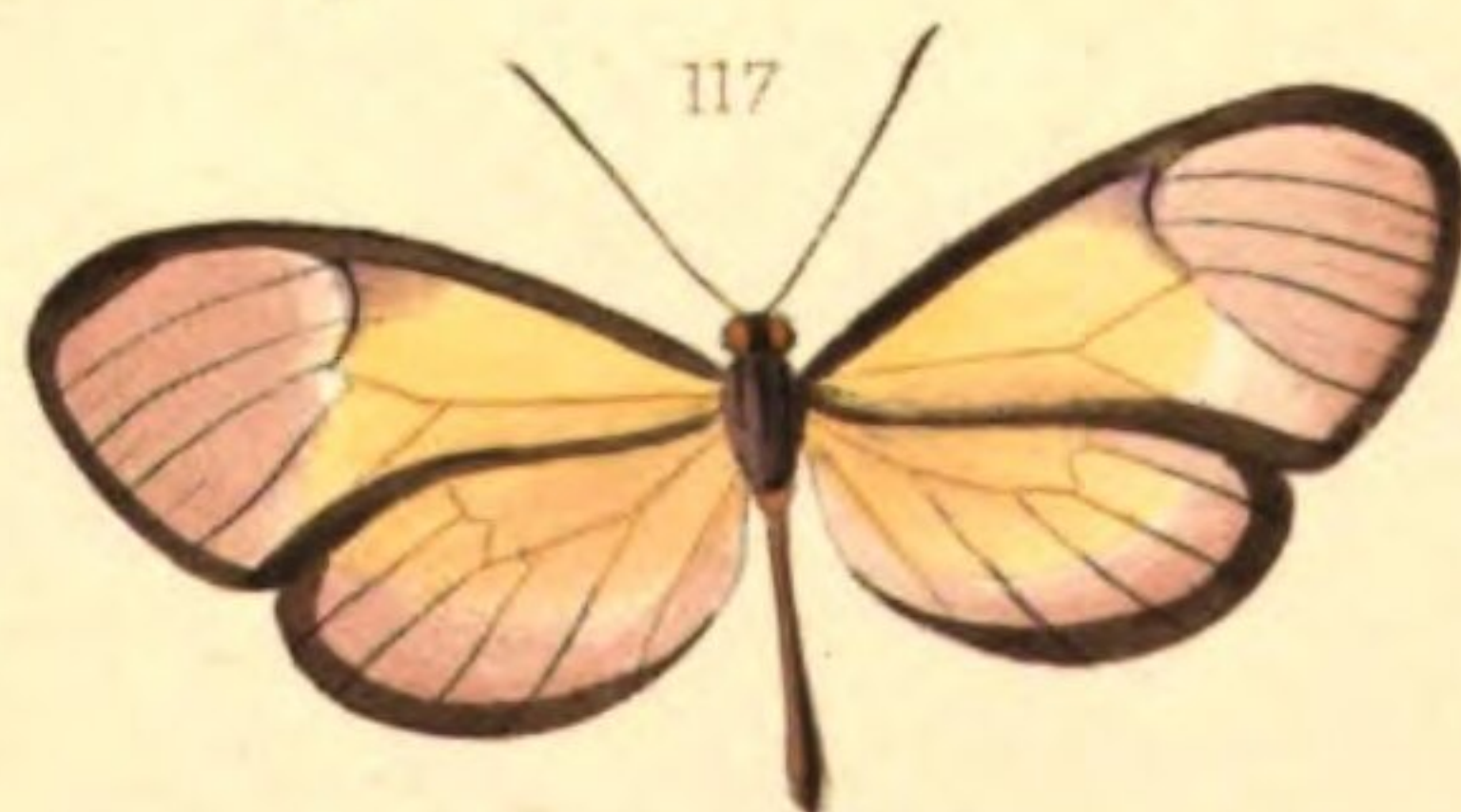
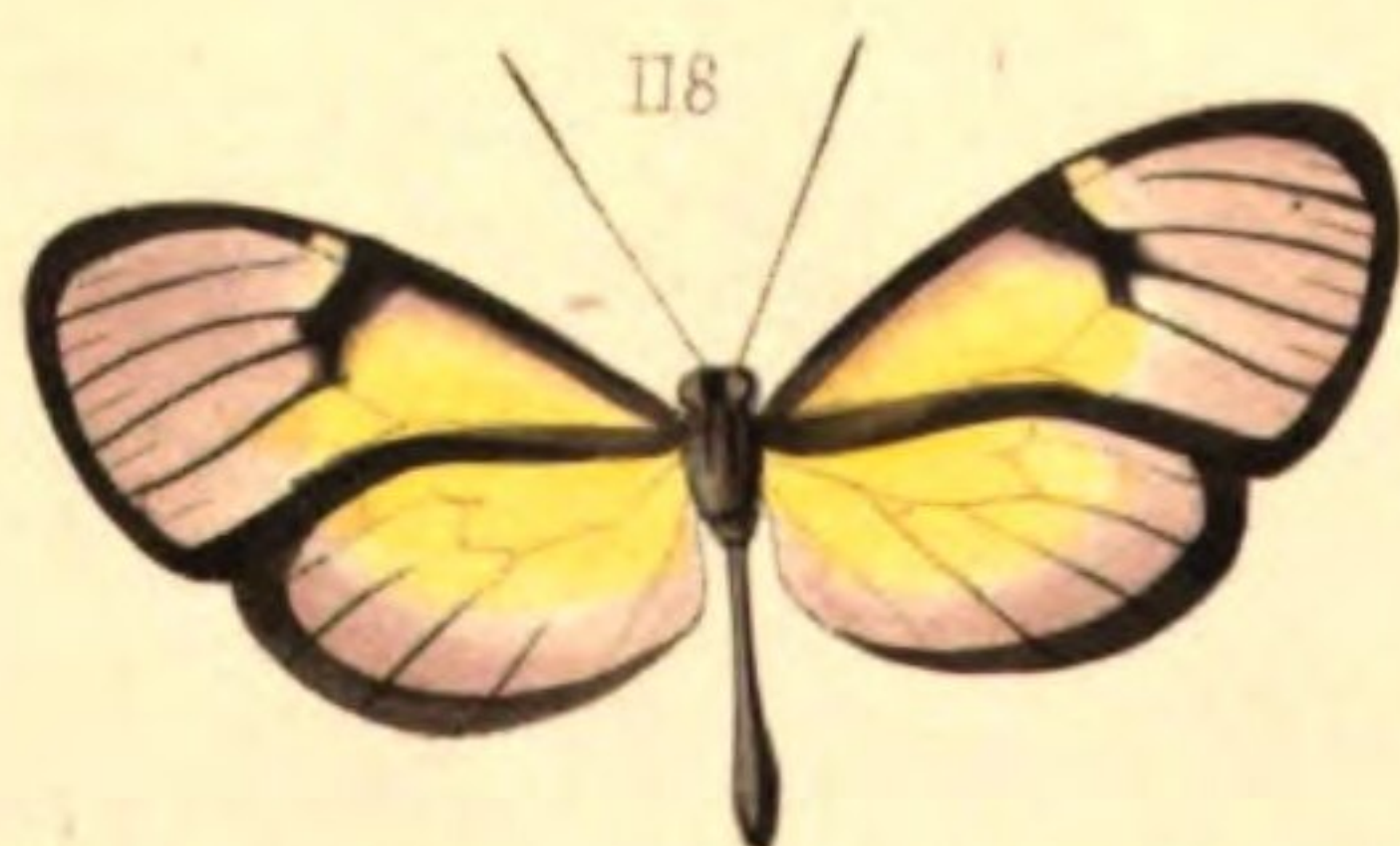
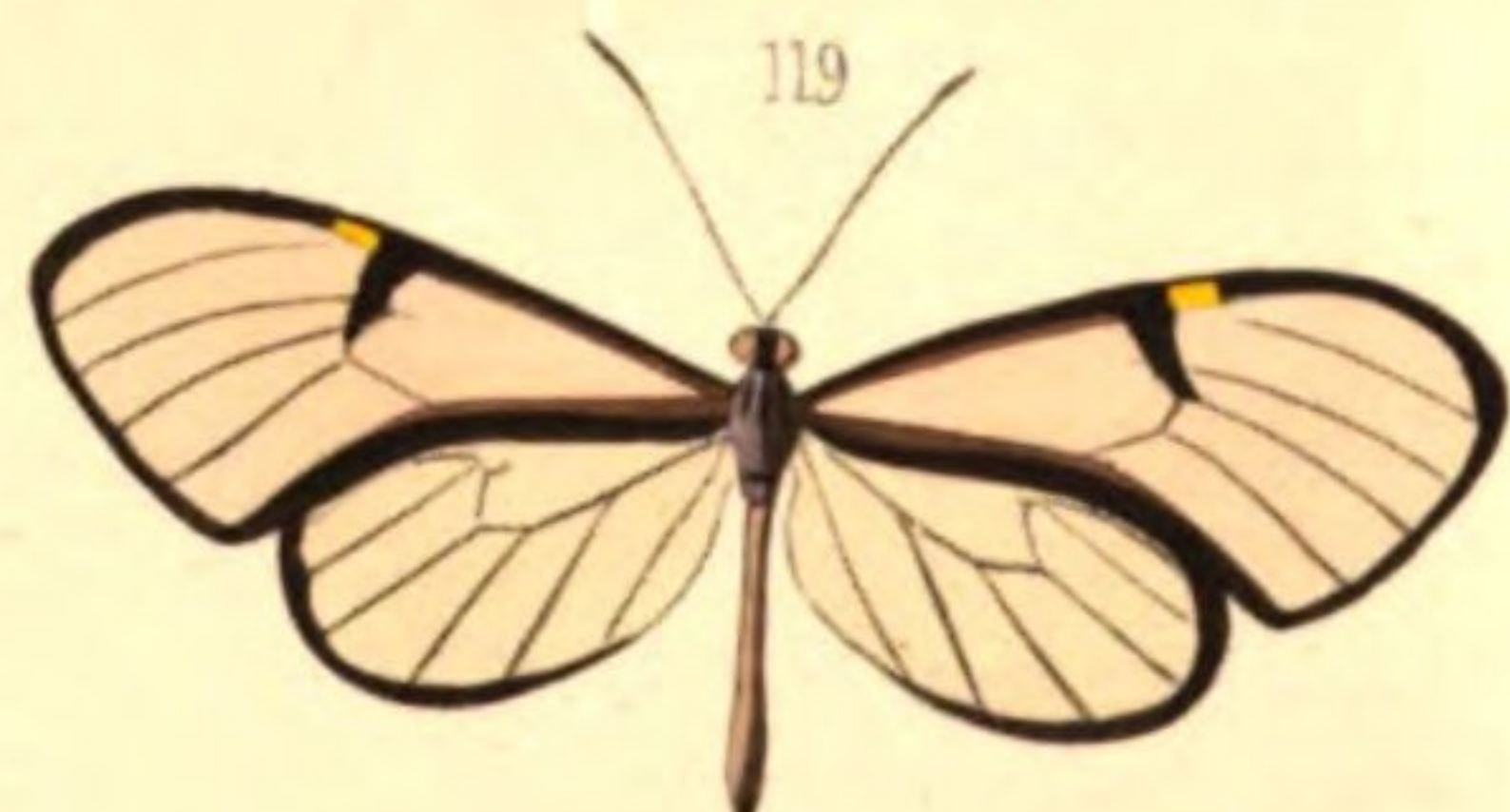
UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing with a large triangular transparent space of yellow-white from the base to the middle, interrupted at the costal margin by a black spot; beyond the middle and near the costal margin, a rather large white spot crossed by three nervures; near the apex three small spots of white (one scarcely visible), and below them, near the middle of the outer margin, another spot communicating by a clouded indistinct band with the triangular space at the base. Posterior wing with the basal half transparent yellow-white.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that both wings have a submarginal row of white spots, largest near the middle of the posterior wing.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{10}$ in. Hab. Guayaquil.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

HELICONIDÆ.
ITHOMIA. XIX.



W.C. Hewitson, del. et lith., 1856.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

114. ITHOMIA ZIBIA.
115. ITHOMIA ZEMIRA 117. 118. ITHOMIA EURITEA.
116. ITHOMIA YANINA 119. ITHOMIA SYLVO.

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA. XIX.

ITHOMIA ZIBIA. 113.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent light yellow, with the margins (especially the outer margins) broadly semi-transparent black. Anterior wing crossed beyond the middle by a clouded band of the same colour, and at the end of the cell by a line of black. Both wings with a submarginal row of large white spots. Anterior wing with two minute white spots near the apex.

UNDERSIDE as above.

Expan. $1\frac{9}{20}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Nearly allied in form to *Salacia Phyllodoce* of Hubner's *Zutrage*; in colour it resembles the spotted varieties of his *Reckia*. The nervures are scarcely seen. In the Plate they are much too distinctly marked, but it was desirable to show their position.

ITHOMIA ZEMIRA. 114.

UPPERSIDE. Male brown. Anterior wing with a narrow longitudinal band of light yellow from the base touching the median nervure, and curving with its first nervule towards a small orange spot at the inner angle. Crossed obliquely beyond the middle by a band of the same colour. Posterior wing with a longitudinal band of light yellow from the base to nearly the apex.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that both wings have a submarginal row of minute white spots.

Expan. $1\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. Guayaquil.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

The nervures on the posterior wing of this species are arranged as in the last.

ITHOMIA YANINA. 115.

P. Euritea. Drury, Vol. III., Pl. 13, Figs. 5, 6.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent. The basal half of both wings (except the costal margin of the anterior, which is brown) light yellow. The rest light semi-transparent blue-black; a scarcely visible band of the same colour, and a short curved black line at the end of the cell.

UNDERSIDE as above.

Expan. $1\frac{9}{10}$ in. Hab. Brazil.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

This insect has an unfinished appearance; it belongs to the same group as the last two, and has the nervures of the posterior wing arranged like them.

Drury's name of *Euritea* having been previously used by Cramer, must be dropped for this species.

ITHOMIA EURITEA. 116, 117.

P. Euritea. Cramer, Pl. 280, Fig. C.

UPPERSIDE. Male lilac-white. Both wings yellow from the base to the middle. Margins and nervures (except where they cross the yellow) black. Anterior wing with an oblique short black band at the end of the cell, followed by a small spot of yellow.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there are two or three indistinct white spots at the apex of both wings.

The female does not differ.

Fig. 117 represents a light-coloured variety.

Expan. $1\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. Brazil.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA SYLVO. 118.

H. Sylvo. Hubner, Zutrage, Figs. 767, 768.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent rufous-white. The margins (except the inner margin of the anterior wing, which is broad) narrow black, the nervures black. Anterior wing with a curved, somewhat triangular, short band at the end of the cell.

UNDERSIDE light rufous where black above; the costal margin of the posterior wing yellow. A single minute white spot at the apex of each wing.

There is a variety of the female which has the wings more tinted with rufous; a spot of yellow at the inner angle of the anterior wing, and a spot of the same colour on the costal margin of the posterior wing.

Expan. $1\frac{19}{20}$ in. Hab. Venezuela.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

ACRÆIDÆ.

ACRÆA I.



W.C. Hewitson, del. et. lith. 1852.

Printed by Bullman & Walton.

1 2. ACRÆA ABDERA.

3. ACRÆA ACTIACA.

7. ACRÆA ALCIONE.

4 5. ACRÆA ALCIOPE. ♂ ♀.

6. ACRÆA AGANICE.

ACRÆIDÆ.

ACRÆA. *Fabricius.*

ACRÆA ABDERA. 1, 2.

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing with the base, costa, and apical half dark brown, the rest crimson, with seven black spots, the lowest two minute, the outer one large and placed upon the margin of the brown. Posterior wing crimson, with the base brown, the outer margin, which is broad and sinuated inside, together with several round spots near the base, very black.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing nearly as above but lighter, the crimson extending to the base, with a minute black spot upon it. Posterior wing light crimson, with a nearly white transverse band below the middle, the basal half with eighteen very black spots; upon the black of the outer margin a row of round white spots.

Expan. $2\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. Fernando Po.

In the Collection of W. W. Saunders.

Nearly allied to *P. Egina* of Cramer, as well as to *A. Perenna* of Doubleday figured in the "Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera."

ACRÆA ACTIACA. 3.

UPPERSIDE of a beautiful light crimson-orange. The greater part of the costal margin of the anterior wing, and the outer margin of both wings (that of the posterior wing broadly so), dark brown. Anterior wing with five spots before the middle, and a belt beyond it black. Posterior wing with nineteen black spots.

UNDERSIDE as above, but lighter, the outer margin of the posterior wing with a row of semicircular white spots.

Expan. $1\frac{9}{10}$ in. Hab. Natal.

In the Collection of W. W. Saunders.

ACRÆA ALCIOPE. 4, 5. ♂ ♀

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing brown, crossed by a band of brick-red (the outer margin deeply sinuated, the inner margin with three black spots), reaching from the costa

beyond the end of the cell to the inner margin, the same colour extending to the base below the median nervure. Posterior wing brick-red, broadly margined with brown, with three or four small black spots near the base.

UNDERSIDE much lighter, almost white across the middle of the wings. Base of the posterior wing with eleven small black spots.

Expan. $2\frac{2}{10}$ in. Hab. West Africa.

Female yellow where the male is red, the base of the posterior wing clouded with light brown, the spots more distinct.

In the Collection of W. W. Saunders.

ACRÆA AGANICE. 6.

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing dark brown, crossed a little beyond the middle by a narrow sinuated band of white, divided by nervures into five unequal parts, followed, near the anal angle, by a small triangular white spot. Posterior wing with the base rufous spotted with black, the middle crossed by a broad band of yellow white, the lower margin broadly bordered with light brown.

UNDERSIDE lighter, the nervures and lines between them more distinct, the spots at the base more distinct, and seventeen in number.

Expan. $2\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. Natal.

In the Collection of W. W. Saunders.

ACRÆA ALCIONE. 7.

UPPERSIDE brown. Anterior wing, which is the darkest, with the basal half, except the costal margin, light ochreous yellow, sinuated at the margin and divided by black nervures, followed by an indistinct narrow band of the same colour, from which it is separated by a band of black.

UNDERSIDE, with the whole space, which is brown above, of a dirty indistinct yellow, the nervures, and lines between each of them, black.

Expan. 2 in. Hab. Quito.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

ERESIA. 1.



W.C. Hewitson, del. et lith.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. ERESIA PHILLYRA. | 4. ERESIA PERILLA. |
| 2. ERESIA PELLA. | 5. ERESIA PERNA. |
| 3. ERESIA PELONIA. | 6. ERESIA POLINA. |

N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

ERESIA. *Boisduval.*

ERESIA PHILLYRA. 1.

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing black. At the base, a broad unequal horizontal band of orange intersected by black nervures, on the middle of the wing an oblique band of four oblong portions commencing at the costa, and between it and the apex, which it crosses, a similar band of three oval spots, followed along the outer border of the wing by five other oval spots, all yellow. Posterior wing orange, surrounded, except on the inner margin, and divided horizontally in its centre by a belt of black. On the apex two oval spots of yellow, and parallel to the outer margin a row of minute lines besides the usual marginal ones.

UNDERSIDE only differs in having the submarginal linear spots of the posterior wing larger and silvery.

Expan. $2\frac{6}{10}$ in. Hab. Mexico.

This is the largest known species of *Eresia*, and is especially interesting from its analogical resemblance to other genera. In form it might be taken for a *Euterpe*, whilst in colour it differs but slightly from a *Leptalis*.

It is in the Collection of W. W. Saunders.

ERESIA PELLA. 2.

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing black, two triangular patches at the base, and a small spot upon the outer angle, rufous, touching the basal spots, and obliquely across before the middle a belt of three spots, beyond the middle a second continuous band parallel to it, deeply sinuated, commencing on the costa, and nearly reaching the outer margin, and a line across the apex, all yellow. Posterior wing rufous (lightest above the belt), the upper and outer margins, and a horizontal central belt, black.

UNDERSIDE as above, with the addition of several spots of yellow near the outer margin of the anterior wing, and near the same margin of the posterior wing a double row of lunular spots besides the usual marginal ones.

Expan. 2 in. Hab. Amazon.

This species is nearly allied to *Eresia Eunice* as well as to *E. Erysice*.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

ERESIA PELONIA. 3.

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing, with the base and the whole of the inner margin to nearly the middle of the wing, orange, the median nervure in it broadly black; separated from the orange by two square spots of black, an unequal band of yellow crosses the

wing obliquely from the costa to nearly the outer margin ; the remainder of the apex black. Posterior wing rufous ; the upper margin and a central horizontal band reaching from the inner margin two-thirds across the wing, black ; outer margin, from the anal angle half across the wing, also black, followed by four oval, black spots, dotted with white.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{10}$ in. Hab. Quito. In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ERESIA PERILLA. 4.

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing black, with the base brick-red, and an oblong central patch of yellow divided by the nervures across the middle. Posterior wing brick-red, with the nervures, lines between each of them and the outer margin (broadly at the outer angle), black.

Expan. 2 in. Hab. Quito. In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ERESIA PERNA. 5.

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing with a curved tripartite horizontal belt, having its origin at the base, and extending half way across the wing, and an oblong spot between it and the apex, yellow slightly rufous. Posterior wing with a broad central transverse band of yellow and a rufous line near to the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the belt at the base much wider ; a triangular spot upon the costa beyond the middle, and a large patch, nearly occupying the apex, yellow. Posterior wing with a narrow belt across the base, parallel to the central band described above, yellow. Anterior wing with three small apical spots of silvery white, posterior with a submarginal line of the same colour.

Expan. $1\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. Rio Janeiro. In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ERESIA POLINA. 6.

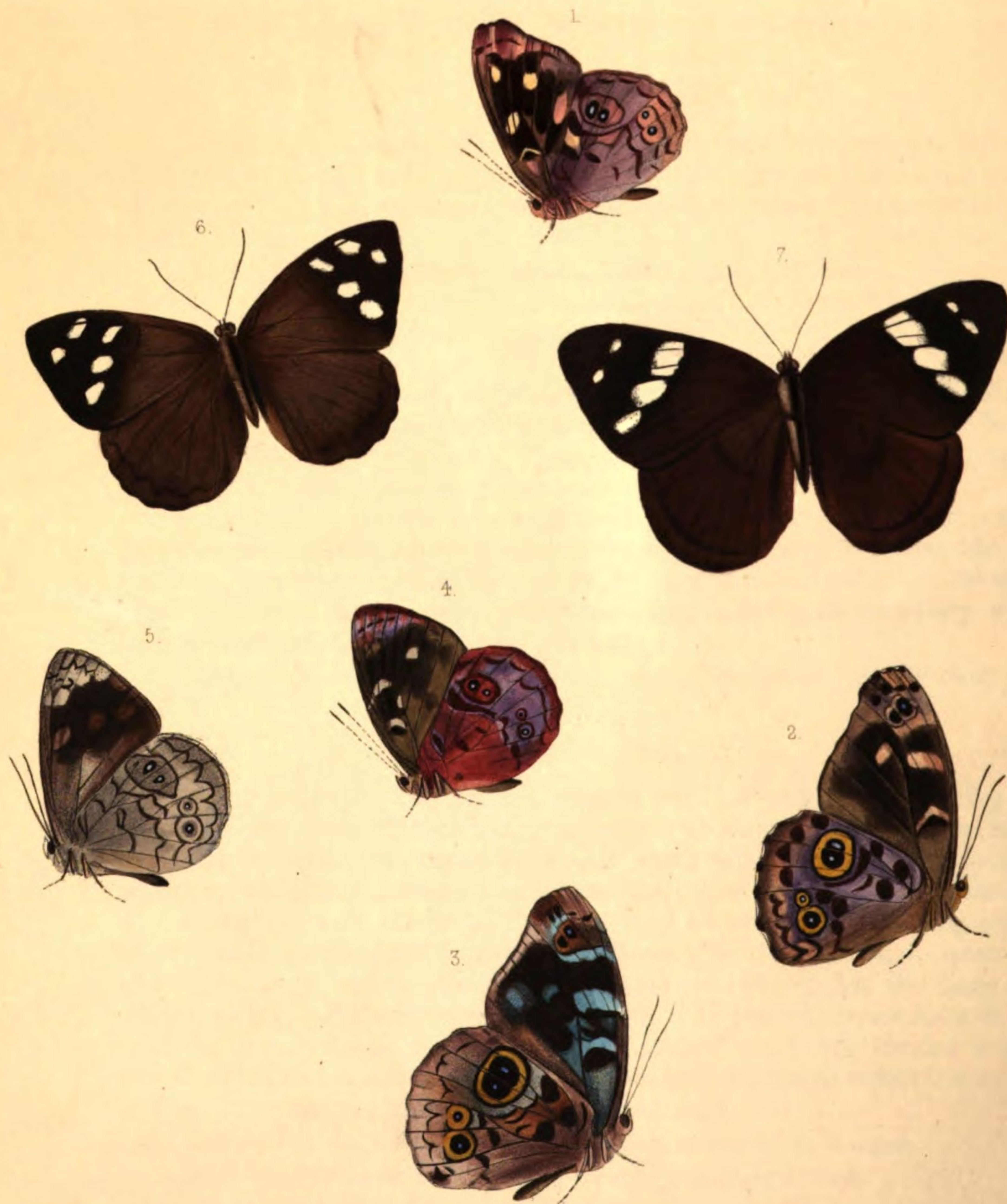
UPPERSIDE dark brown, with a common band of yellow, commencing at a distance from the apex of the anterior wing, and ending above the middle of the inner margin of the posterior wing. On the anterior wing, composed of three distinct spots ; on the posterior (on which is also a very fine submarginal white line), it is continuous.

UNDERSIDE, very different. Anterior wing brown, with an oblong horizontal patch at the base, a triangular one beyond the middle of the costa, a square one below it at the anal angle, and a large patch across the apex (which has also three silvery dots of white), yellow. Posterior wing silvery white, with two transverse belts of black across it near the base, and a third (a broader one) below the middle divided horizontally by a line of white, and reaching from the inner margin two-thirds across the wing ; between it and the outer margin, which is black, a rufous band.

Expan. $1\frac{9}{10}$ in. Hab. Quito. In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Much like *E. Nauplia*, from which it is however sufficiently distinct.

NYMPHALIDÆ.
CYBDELIS. I



W.C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1852.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

1 CYBDELIS CONCORDIA †
2 CYBDELIS CINARA †
3 CYBDELIS CELMA †

4 CYBDELIS CASTALIA †
5 6 CYBDELIS CLYTIA †
7 CYBDELIS EUROTA † (Cramer †)

N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

CYBDELIS. *Boisduval.*

CYBDELIS CONCORDIA. 1.

UPPERSIDE dark brown, glossed with bright purple from the base to beyond the middle of both wings. Anterior wing with three clouded white spots.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the base and margins light brown, the centre black, with six white spots, (two clouded,) one which is near the base, and joined to a black spot, lunular; apex ashy purple. Posterior wing ashy purple, with a white space between two dark brown spots on the outer margin, followed, beyond the middle, by two waved transverse lines of brown, inclosing four eyes in pairs, black pupilled with white, irides the colour of the wing, the upper pair oblong and inclosed by one iris.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collection of Mr. Bates.

CYBDELIS CINARA. 2.

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing, from the base to beyond the middle and the posterior wing, except the margins, glossed with brilliant purple, the rest black.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing brown, lighter at the base and inner margin, with three equidistant short belts of white between the costal and median nervures, a white spot below the middle belt. Apex gray, with two small black eyes, one pupilled with blue. Posterior wing with two spots of dark brown near the base, followed by two very irregular transverse bands of the same colour composed of spots (chiefly triangular) inclosing three black eyes, irides yellow, pupils blue; the upper eye, which is large and crossed by a nervure, has two pupils.

Expan. $2\frac{6}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collection of Mr. Bates.

CYBDELIS CELMA. 3.

UPPERSIDE dark dull purple brown. Posterior wing with two indistinct black eyes and a submarginal waved line of light blue.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing brown, with three equidistant short belts of light blue between the costal margin and median nervure; apex gray, with a large rufous iris inclosing two black eyes, one pupilled with blue. Posterior wing marbled with light brown and purple, outer margin gray; near the base three brown spots followed by two very waved brown lines which inclose three black eyes, irides rufous, pupils blue, the upper eye large and crossed by a nervure.

Expan. $2\frac{6}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collection of Mr. Bates.

This and the preceding species are very much alike on the underside; above, however, they differ much. Whilst *C. Cinara* is of a beautiful glossy blue purple, *C. Celma* is quite dull and purple brown.

CYBDELIS CASTALIA. 4.

UPPERSIDE dark brown. Both wings glossed with purple from the base to beyond the middle, margins excepted.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the base and inner margin gray; centre black, with five white spots, one (within the cell) lunular; apex brick-red. Posterior wing brick-red tinged with purple, with two spots of red-brown near the base, followed beyond the middle by two waved lines of the same colour inclosing four eyes, in pairs, black, pupils white, irides same colour as the wing, the upper pair in one iris.

Expan. 2 in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

CYBDELIS CLYTIA. 5, 6.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown; both wings dull purple from the base to beyond the middle. Female light brown; apical half of the anterior wing dark brown, with five pure white spots.

UNDERSIDE. Both sexes nearly alike. Anterior wing with the base and margins gray; centre dark brown with the spots as above (clouded in the male); apex ashy white. Posterior wing ashy white, with three transverse waved black lines, the two lower inclosing four eyes in pairs, black, pupils blue, irides same colour as the wing, upper pair in one iris.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

The five insects described above would form part of the third section of the genus *Miscelia* of Doubleday in the "Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera." I have, however, preferred to adopt the genus *Cybdelis* of Boisduval. Two of the insects which form the second section (*Catonephele*) of the genus *Myscelia*, have been proved by Mr. Bates to be females of the orange-banded *Epicalias*, and I have now no doubt that the butterfly, which I have figured in the first part of this work as *M. Samaria*, is also a female of an *Epicalia*. When that plate was published I was unwilling to adopt the genus *Miscelia*, but was then ignorant of Mr. Bates' discovery. The genus *Miscelia* must therefore cease.

CYBDELIS EUROTA. 7.

P. Eurota, Cramer. *Callianira Eurota*, Doubleday.

UPPERSIDE brown. Apical half of the anterior wing black, with an oblique band of three white spots across the middle, and two smaller spots between them and the apex.

UNDERSIDE red brown. Centre of anterior wing black, with the five white spots of the upperside, and a lunular brown spot near the base. Posterior wing as in the male.

This is the female of *P. Eurota*, Cramer, and *Callianira Eurota*, of the "Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera." I cannot understand why Mr. Doubleday has separated this from the other species of *Cybdelis*. It will be seen by the figures how closely they resemble each other in appearance, and, upon closer examination, I can see no reason whatever for their separation.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

CYBDELIS. II.



W.C. Hewitson, del. et. lith. 1852.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

8. 9. CYBDELIS	DIOTIMA.	11. 12. CYBDELIS	CARETA.
10. CYBDELIS	BECHINA.	13. CYBDELIS	NORICA.
14. 15. CYBDELIS ?		PHARSALIA.	

N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

CYBDELIS. II.

CYBDELIS DIOTIMA. 8, 9.

UPPERSIDE. Male, brown. Anterior wing with four spots of light blue. The first at the base, trifid; the second at the costal margin beyond the middle; the third half-way between the second and the anal angle; the fourth near the apex partly white.

UNDERSIDE. Light brown. Anterior wing with the centre dark brown; a large orange spot in the cell, an oblong spot of white on the middle of the costal margin, and a waved line of brown across the apex. Posterior wing with the costal margin sinuated, very angular at the base, where it is marked by a line of white, succeeded by a waved line of black. Some scarcely seen spots of lighter colour near the middle, and a row of indistinct lunules parallel to the outer margin.

Expan. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Bolivia and Quito.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

The palpi of this species are almost as long as those of *C. Cuvierii* (*Lybithea Cuvierii*, Godt.)

CYBDELIS BECHINA. 10.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Dark brown. Both wings glossed with purple, in the middle. Anterior wing with the usual five spots; four white, the middle one clouded with brown. Posterior wing with a submarginal black line.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the base and margins light brown; the centre dark brown with the five spots as above; two white, three clouded with brown. Two black spots near the base; one in the cell, the other on the inner margin. The apex light brown, with a silky gloss, crossed by a waved line of brown. Posterior wing light brown, with a silky gloss; two spots of black near the base, two lines of the same colour on the costal margin at right angles with it; the longest, which is near the middle, followed by a linear spot of white upon the margin, and touching the black spot of the anterior wing. Wing crossed by the usual two zig-zag lines of brown, with between them six indistinct circles (scarcely eyes) also brown.

Expan. $2\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

CYBDELIS CARETA. 11, 12.

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing of a dark dull purple brown, with three of the usual

spots; two near the apex white, one near the outer margin light brown. Posterior wing dark brown, with a submarginal line of black.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the base and margins light brown, the centre dark brown, with the usual five spots, and a triangular one near the base white or nearly so; apex ash-colour, crossed by two waved lines of black; a black eye with pupil blue, joins one of the apical white spots. Posterior wing clouded with red-brown and grey; two linear black spots across the cell, and a zig-zag black line near the base followed on the costal margin by a patch of white and a triangular spot of red-brown. Wing crossed by two waved lines of black with between them five small black eyes with iris rufous, and pupil white.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

I believe this species to be nearly allied to *C. Cœlina* (*Vanessa Cœlina*, Godt.).

CYBDELIS NORICA. 13.

UPPERSIDE. Dull black. Lower half of the posterior wing glossed with bright blue.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing light brown, clouded with darker brown in the centre; a black spot within the cell; a spot of white a little beyond the end of the cell; a round spot near the apex, and a line across the apex, black. Posterior wing light brown with a silky gloss. Divided longitudinally in a line with the median nervure by a band of lighter colour. Between this band and the upper margin commencing at the base are a belt of dark brown, two large spots, a small linear spot and a second belt of the same colour, followed by a large, very black eye with a double pupil of blue, and iris the colour of the wing. Between the band and the inner margin an oblique belt of dark brown, two small eyes, and a line also brown. A submarginal macular band of brown.

Expan. $2\frac{2}{10}$ in. Hab. Columbia.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This is the male of a species allied to *P. Amelia*, and *P. Sophonisba* of Cramer, which are females. It is a *Callianira* of the "Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera."

CYBDELIS PHARSALIA. 14, 15.

UPPERSIDE. Male with wings of a beautiful lilac-purple except the margins, which are brown. Anterior wing darker than the other, with three spots of orange. The first near the base to which it is joined by a ray of red-brown; the second near the costal margin beyond its middle; the third between the second and the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the base ferruginous, the centre brown, with the second and third spots as above, the apex grey with a line of four black spots across it. Posterior wing clouded with grey and white, undulated throughout with transverse lines of brown.

Expan. $1\frac{9}{10}$ in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collection of Mr. Bates.

This butterfly differs considerably from the other species of *Cybdelis* in the form of the club of the antennæ as well as the position of the costal nervules; I know no better place for it at present.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

EUBAGIS L.



W.C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1852.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

1. EUBAGIS SERINA Fabr. 4. 5. 6. EUBAGIS DECIMA.
2. 3. EUBAGIS RACIDULA. 7. 8. EUBAGIS ERCHLA.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

EUBAGIS I.

EUBAGIS SERINA. 1.

P. Serina, Fabricius. *N. Serina*, Godart.

E. Serina has not been figured before, and as there are three other species very like it, I have thought it well to figure it. It is very closely allied to *Postverta*, to *Dionis* of Hubner (Zutr. 871) as well as to *Zetes* of Menetries (Mem. Soc. Imp. des Nat. de Moscou); but differs from them all in the form of the central band of the underside. In E. Serina this band is narrowest at the inner margin of the wing, in the other three species it is widest.

EUBAGIS RACIDULA. 2, 3.

UPPERSIDE. Male, blue green. Anterior wing with seven slightly tinted, almost white spots; apex and outer margin broadly black. Posterior wing crossed midway by a ray of lighter colour, the outer margin black, divided by a line of green.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the base orange, the apex rufous, the centre dark brown with the spots as above, but whiter; the two spots near the apex blended into one. The space between the costal nervures, and three small spots in the cell silvery blue. Posterior wing silvery white with the outer margin and two bands orange, bordered with black. The first band before the middle, nearly straight, curved to join the second band and the outer margin at the anal angle, and marked with two spots of blue; the second, curved and parallel to the outer margin to which it is joined at both ends. The outer margin with double lunules of white.

Expan. $1\frac{4}{10}$ in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

This species, though identical with *S. Tithia* of Hubner (Zutr. 391) on the upperside, differs from it considerably below. It is also closely allied to *E. Irma* of Godart, (*Nymphalis Irma* Encl. Met).

EUBAGIS DECIMA. 4, 5, 6.

UPPERSIDE. Male gold-green. Anterior wing with the costal and outer margins and a broad space at the apex, black. Two spots across the apex; one large and green, the other small and white. The spots of the underside seen indistinctly through. Posterior wing lightest in the middle; the outer margin black, divided by a line of green.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the base (except the costal margin which is

white) and outer margin rufous. The rest brown, with seven large spots and a small one on the outer margin, white. The space between the costal nervures, a line near the outer margin, and several small spots of silvery blue. Posterior wing silvery white, with the base, the outer margin and two transverse bands rufous, bordered with black. The first band before the middle, straight, and marked with spots of blue; the second parallel to the outer margin, and joined to it at both ends. The anal angle marked with two lines of blue.

Female brown, with two bands and four spots of white; (the bands common to both wings). The first band which commences above the median nervure of the anterior wing, ends at the inner margin of the posterior wing near the base; the second which commences at the middle of the anterior wing, becomes very broad when it reaches the posterior wing. Two of the spots on the anterior wing are in a line with the first band; the other two are near the outer margin. Posterior wing with a submarginal line of light purple brown.

Expan. $1\frac{6}{10}$ in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

EUBAGIS ERCHIA. 7, 8.

UPPERSIDE. Male, orange. Anterior wing with the base and inner margin green. Costal margin with two triangular spots upon it, and a line across the apex, light brown. Apex and outer margin dark brown. Posterior wing with inner half green, outer margin brown, divided by a line of lighter colour.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing orange, with several indistinct spots of lighter colour and clouds of brown; base of the costal margin and a band across the apex pure white; costal and outer margins rufous. The space between the costal nervures, three spots near it, and a line near the outer margin silvery blue. Posterior wing with the base, the outer margin and two bands rufous, bordered with brown. The first band broad and straight; the second curved and parallel to the outer margin, to which it is joined at both ends; the three united on the costal margin. Five spots of silvery blue upon the first band; three dotted with black upon the second near the anal angle, and a line of the same colour, near the outer margin, from the anal angle to the middle of the wing where it is followed by a border of white.

Expan. $1\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collection of Mr. Bates.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

CATAGRAMMA. I



W.C. Hewitson, del. et lith.

Printed by Hallman & Walton.

1. 2. CATAGRAMMA ATACAMA. 5. 6. CATAGRAMMA KOLYMA.
3. 4. CATAGRAMMA PARIMA. 7. 8. CATAGRAMMA TOLIMA.

N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

CATAGRAMMA. *J. Boisduval.*

CATAGRAMMA ATACAMA. 1, 2.

UPPERSIDE deep black. Anterior wing crossed obliquely in the middle by a broad band of orange. Its base and the inner half of the posterior wing of a glossy dark blue.

UNDERSIDE black. Anterior wing with the orange band as above, the costa between it and the base, and a parallel line in the middle of the cell yellow, a belt of the same colour across the apex, followed by a line of silvery blue. Posterior wing crossed by six narrow equidistant belts of yellow, commencing at the upper margin, and converging towards the anal angle; the first at the base follows the abdominal fold, the fourth, which is shortest, is followed by two spots of silvery blue, the sixth, which is on the outer margin, by three smaller spots of white surmounted by a waved line of blue.

Expan. $2\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. Quito.

CATAGRAMMA PARIMA. 3, 4.

UPPERSIDE deep black. Anterior wing crossed obliquely in the middle by a band of crimson. Its base, a small spot on the apex, and nearly the whole of the posterior wing, of a glossy dark blue. The posterior wing distinctly margined with white.

UNDERSIDE black. Anterior wing with the base of the costa and a parallel line white, the crimson band wider than above, between it and the apex a line of yellow followed by a longer submarginal line of silvery green. Posterior wing crossed by four narrow belts of white, commencing on the upper margin and tending towards the anal angle, the first which follows the abdominal fold joins the fourth at the anal angle, inclosing the other two, together with seven silver-edged spots of white. The outer margin of the wing white, with between it and the fourth belt a line of silvery green.

Expan. 2 in. Hab. Quito.

In a genus remarkable for splendour of colour this, and the preceding species, stand pre-eminent. They are remarkable as well for the singularity of the pencilling on the underside, which is very different from that of any before known species. They are both in the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

CATAGRAMMA KOLYMA. 5, 6.

UPPERSIDE deep black, with a submarginal belt of lead-colour further from the margin on the anterior wing, both wings purple at the base.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing black. The cell and an oblique band across the middle (sometimes united in one) crimson; three lines of white run parallel to the outer margin; the inner one short, the middle longer and tinged with blue.

Posterior wing white, with the base and half of the upper margin crimson, and encircled by two black lines; the space between which is blue, the inner circle enclosing two smaller ones, each with a centre of blue, the lower divided into two by a nervule; both of the larger circles open at the upper margin of the wing, the outer one at the anal angle also. Both wings margined with black.

Expan. $\frac{9}{10}$ in. Hab. Quito.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

CATAGRAMMA TOLIMA. 7, 8.

UPPERSIDE black. Anterior wing crossed obliquely at the middle by a broad band of orange. Posterior wing with a large patch of shining blue towards the anal angle.

UNDERSIDE black. Anterior wing with the costal margin near the base, a line parallel to it and a line across the apex of the wing yellow. Posterior wing with the base, a patch near it on the upper margin with two lines which proceed from it and cross the wing to the inner margin, a large double circle or figure of 8 and a line on the apex yellow. The upper circle with a centre spot of silvery blue, the lower one with two. Both wings with a submarginal line of the same colour; the margins dotted with white.

Expan. $1\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. Quito.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

NYMPHALIDÆ.
CATAGRAMMA. II.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1853.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

9. 10. 11. 12. CATAGRAMMA EUNOMIA. 13. 14. CATAGRAMMA PATELINA.
15. 16. 17. CATAGRAMMA PERISTERA.

N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

CATAGRAMMA II.

CATAGRAMMA EUNOMIA. 9, 10, 11, 12.

UPPERSIDE black. Male (figs. 9, 10). Anterior wing with the basal half orange-yellow, the base clouded with brown; the inner margin and the outer half of the wing black, with an oblong spot of white near the apex. Posterior wing black, with a band of silvery blue from the anal angle to the middle of the outer margin, and below it on the margin three small spots of white.

UNDERSIDE as above, with a band of yellow across the apex, a short line near the costal margin, and a longer one near the outer margin silvery blue. Posterior wing yellow, with a spot of orange on the upper margin near the base; a band which crosses the base and is continued near the inner margin, and a double circle united near the apex of the wing, black. The larger circle touches the outer margin near the anal angle, where it is marked by three points of white; the smaller circle which is sinuated on its inner margin so as to form the figure of 8, encloses two large, black spots, the upper one round, marked with a round spot of blue; the lower one oblong, and marked with two oval spots of the same colour. The outer circle traversed by a line of blue from the apex of the wing to the middle of the inner margin, where it meets the band proceeding from the base.

Female (11, 12) with the basal half of the anterior wing crimson, instead of yellow.

Expan. $1\frac{9}{10}$. Hab. Quito.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Fig. 11 represents the underside of both sexes.

Fig. 10, a not uncommon variety of the male.

This species bears a near resemblance to *C. Tolima* of a former plate, especially underneath. I have had some hesitation in describing figs. 9 and 12, as the opposite sexes of the same species; they are from different localities, but do not differ on their undersides.

CATAGRAMMA PATELINA. 13, 14.

UPPERSIDE. Male rich purple, with the outer margin black, dotted with white. Anterior wing with a large spot of brilliant crimson at the base, divided into three by the nervures which are black. An indistinct spot of dirty white across the apex.

NYMPHALIDÆ—CATAGRAMMA.

UNDERSIDE black. Anterior wing with the crimson spot as above, a band of yellow across the apex, followed by a line of blue. Posterior wing with a band across the base, and a triangular band in the centre (its smaller end touching the costal margin, and enclosing three spots of blue) yellow, followed by a band of eight spots of blue, (the second from the anal angle at right angles with the rest) and a band of yellow parallel to the outer margin.

Expan. $1\frac{9}{10}$ in. Hab. Guatemala.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This very beautiful species scarcely differs from *C. Astarte* on the underside of the posterior wing.

CATAGRAMMA PERISTERA. 15, 16, 17.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing with a large, irregular spot of crimson from the middle of the inner margin to, and slightly above, the median nervure. Posterior wing with a large, central, pear-shaped spot of the same colour. The crimson spots appearing lilac in a certain light.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with a spot at the base, and a band across the apex, yellow. The basal half crimson, with a lunular black spot at the end of the cell; the rest black, with a line of blue near the costal margin and the apex. Posterior wing yellow-ochre with two bands which cross the base and run parallel to the inner margin uniting near the anal angle; two central spots (the upper one round, and marked with a spot of blue, the lower one oval, and marked with two); the outer margin and a band parallel to it and uniting with it at the anal angle, all black. The last-mentioned band is traversed by a line of blue, and marked by a spot of the same colour where it is joined to the upper central black spot.

The female differs from the male above, in having the whole basal half of the anterior wing crimson, and a spot of white near the apex; on the underside the marginal and submarginal bands do not unite at the anal angle.

Expan. ♂ $1\frac{5}{10}$ in. ♀ $1\frac{8}{10}$. Hab. Amazon and Bolivia.

In the Collection of W. W. Saunders.

N.B.—*Catagramma Parima*, Hewitson, is a variety of *C. Hesperis* of Guérin-Ménéville. All the specimens I have seen, have seven spots of silvery-white on the central black on the underside of the posterior wing; M. Guérin-Ménéville states that his *Hesperis* has but five.

NYMPHALIDÆ.
CATAGRAMMA. III.



W.C. Hewitson, del. et lith 1854

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 18. 19. CATAGRAMMA BECKERI Boisduval. | 22. 23. CATAGRAMMA CYNOSURA Doubleday |
| 20. 21. CATAGRAMMA SINAMARA D ^o | 24. 25. CATAGRAMMA TEXA Boisduval. |

NYMPHALIDÆ.

CATAGRAMMA. III.

CATAGRAMMA BECKERI. 18, 19.

C. Beckeri. Boisd. MS.

UPPERSIDE black; the base of both wings of a glossy blue; the middle of the anterior wing, and the whole of the posterior wing, with a double line of light blue parallel to and near the outer margin; anterior wing with a band of three white spots across the apex.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the basal half brick-red, followed by an irregular band of black; the white spots as above; the apex beyond them, and the outer margin, ash colour, traversed by darker lines. Posterior wing ash colour; a transverse line at the middle, and two near the outer margin, brown, with, between them and the median nervules, two round black spots centred with blue.

Expan. $1\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. Brazil.

In the Collection of Dr. Boisduval.

CATAGRAMMA SINAMARA. 20, 21.

C. Sinamara. Boisd. MS.

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing with the basal half orange; the rest black; the apex crossed by an oblong spot of yellow. Posterior wing brown, powdered with orange at the base.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, with the yellow spot across the apex larger; a submarginal line of light blue from the apex to the middle. Posterior wing blue-black, with a double circle of yellow; the outer circle open on the costal margin, and, at the anal angle, the inner circle inclosing three spots of light blue, separated by a line of yellow; one spot above, two below it; a line of eight light blue spots between the circles, and parallel to the outer margin.

Expan. $1\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. Cayenne.

In the Collection of Dr. Boisduval.

This species has, at first sight, a great resemblance to *C. Eunomia* of Fig. 9. On the underside of the posterior wing it does not differ from *C. Astarte*.

CATAGRAMMA CYNOSURA. ♂ 22, 23.

C. Cynosura ♀. *Doubleday and Hewitson—Gen. Diur. Lep.* Plate 28.

UPPERSIDE purple-black. Anterior wing, with the base, a narrow central transverse band, and an oblong spot (paler) across the apex, crimson. Posterior wing with a triangular spot of crimson from the base to beyond the middle, touching the costal margin.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, with a line on the costal margin at the base, and a band across the apex, yellow; a submarginal line of light blue from the apex to the middle. Posterior wing blue-black, with a double broad circle of yellow; the outer circle open on the costal margin, and, at the anal angle, the inner circle inclosing three spots of light blue, divided by a line of yellow; one spot above and two below it; a line of eight light blue spots between the circles, and parallel to the outer margin.

Expan. ♂ $2\frac{1}{10}$, ♀ $2\frac{6}{10}$ in. Hab. Minas Geraes.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Nearly allied to *C. Astarte*. The sexes do not, however, differ, except in size, as in that species. Above, this is much richer in colour; below, it has a much larger proportion of yellow. I have again figured this species, to show the underside, without which our former figure in the "Genera" is of little use.

CATAGRAMMA TEXA. 24, 25.

C. Texa. *Boisd. MS.*

UPPERSIDE black, glossed with purple. Anterior wing, with the basal half scarlet; a line across the apex, orange. Posterior wing with a large central scarlet spot.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above; the scarlet lighter, clouded at the base; the costal margin at the base, and a band across the apex, yellow; the apex with three spots of light blue. Posterior wing blue-black; the costal margin near the base; the inner margin, and a line near it, from the base of the wing to the middle, with a double circle, and a broad band which divides the inner circle, yellow. The inner circle contains four light blue spots in pairs. There is also a row of indistinct linear blue spots between the circles, parallel to the outer margin.

Expan. $2\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. Colombia.

In the Collection of Dr. Boisduval.

NYMPHALIDÆ.
CATAGRAMMA. IV.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1854.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

26. 27. CATAGRAMMA PATARA.
28. 29. CATAGRAMMA GABAZA.

30. 31. CATAGRAMMA ELUINA.
32. 33. CATAGRAMMA VANINKA.

N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

CATAGRAMMA. IV.

CATAGRAMMA PATARA. 26, 27.

UPPERSIDE black. Anterior wing, with the cell, and an indistinct curved transverse band beyond the middle, purple; a small spot near the apex, light blue. Posterior wing, with a band of lunular spots (touching) near the outer margin, light blue.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing, from the base to beyond the middle, crimson, followed by a semicircular band of black marked on the costal margin by a spot of light blue; the costal margin at the base and the apex, ash-brown. Posterior wing ash-brown, crossed by two zigzag black lines, with, between them, five small black spots; the costal margin near the base, and a part of the lower zigzag line, edged with crimson.

Expan. 2 in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of the Entomological Society.

This species forms one of the same group as Humboldtii and Euriclea.

CATAGRAMMA GABAZA. 28, 29.

UPPERSIDE black, glossed with purple. Anterior wing with a transverse central band of blue, commencing at a distance from the costal margin; a very small white spot near the apex.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing, from the base to a little beyond the middle, crimson; the rest black; the costal margin at the base, and two bands across the apex, dirty white. Posterior wing brown-white, with a line close to the outer margin; a double circular black line open on the costal margin which is crimson from the end of the outer circle to the base of the wing. The inner circle incloses two unequal ovals.

Expan. $1\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Closely allied to *C. Astala*, but is of a much darker black above. Below, it has more crimson on the anterior wing; more on the costal margin of the posterior wing; has no crimson edge to the lower margin of the outer circle, as in *Astala*, and has the upper oval of quite a different form.

CATAGRAMMA ELUINA. 30, 31.

UPPERSIDE black. The anterior wing from the base to the band below the median nervure, and the whole of the posterior wing, glossed with brilliant blue. Anterior wing with a central transverse band of silvery blue or green; a small blue spot near the apex. Posterior wing with a narrow submarginal line of light blue.

UNDERSIDE crimson from the base to beyond the middle; the rest black, with the costal margin at the base, and two bands across the apex, satin-white. Posterior wing satin-white; a line near the outer margin, and two circular black lines open on the costal margin which is crimson. The inner circle incloses two unequal ovals: the upper pyriform, with one black spot; the lower oval, with two spots.

Expan. $1\frac{7}{10}$ in. Hab. Venezuela.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Much like *C. Clymena*, but surpasses every similar species by the brilliant blue gloss over most of its surface, and the metallic splendour of the blue bands, impossible to imitate successfully with earthly colour.

CATAGRAMMA VANINKA. 32, 33.

UPPERSIDE blue-black. Anterior wing with some lines at the base, and a central transverse band of blue glossed with green. Posterior wing with a band of light blue parallel to the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing, with the basal third, crimson; the centre (which is traversed by a line of blue) black; the costal margin at the base, the apex, and outer margin, which is marked by two black lines (one close to the margin), satin-white. Posterior wing satin-white, with a line across the base, a line close to the outer margin, and a circular line open at the anal angle and inclosing six black spots, black.

Expan. $1\frac{9}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collections of W. C. Hewitson and W. W. Saunders.

The figure is from a female. All the males which I have seen are much less, but do not differ, except that the blue band of the anterior wing is sometimes more sinuated.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

CATAGRAMMA V.



W.C. Hewitson, del et lith. 1855.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

34 35. CATAGRAMMA CHASEBA.
36 37. CATAGRAMMA BROME.

38 39. CATAGRAMMA LYCA.
40 41. CATAGRAMMA MIONINA.

N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

CATAGRAMMA. V.

CATAGRAMMA CHASEBA. 34, 35.

UPPERSIDE black; anterior wing, from the base to beyond the middle, dark blue, glossed with green between the median nervules. Posterior wing with two or three indistinct oblong blue spots below the middle.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing brown, with the base and apex rufous; a short band from the middle of the costal margin, and a longer one near the apex, white. A spot within the cell, and another in continuation of the short white band, blue. Posterior wing rufous, clouded with brown; crossed before the middle by a black line, and near the outer margin by a band of black lunular marks, from some of which proceed white hastate spots, pointing upwards, and above them, touching the upper black line, an oblong spot of white.

Expan. $1\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. Bolivia.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

CATAGRAMMA BROME. 36, 37.

C. Brome. *Boisd. Règne Animal, edit. Crochard Ins. Pl. 138.*

UPPERSIDE blue-black; anterior wing crossed before the middle by a large oblong spot of orange. Posterior wing with a large spot of dark blue touching the abdominal fold, and extending from the base to near the outer margin, where it is marked with glossy green.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, with the costal margin at the base yellow, a narrow band across the apex also yellow, succeeded by a submarginal line of silvery blue. Posterior wing with a large broad inner circle of yellow, *open at the costal margin*, and enclosing four spots of light blue centred with white. Outside of this circle is a second broken circle, one portion of which commences at the costal margin, near the base, crosses the wing, and keeping parallel to the inner margin, joins the inner circle *near the anal angle*. The other portion, commencing at the middle of the costal margin, runs parallel to the outer margin, and ends before the anal angle, where it touches one of four silvery light blue spots.

Expan. $1\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

CATAGRAMMA LYCA. 38, 39.

C. Lyca. Doubleday & Hewitson, *Gen. Diur. Lep. Pl.* 28.

UPPERSIDE blue-black; crossed at the middle by a broad band of orange, sinuated on its inner side. Posterior wing with a large spot of glossy blue beyond the middle.

UNDERSIDE black; anterior wing as above, with a line at the base of the costal margin yellow; a narrow band across the apex also yellow, succeeded by a submarginal line of silvery blue. Posterior wing crossed by three *unconnected* narrow bands of yellow, two before the middle, followed by six oval spots (in two lines, of three each), of light blue, centred with white, the third band beyond the middle followed by a line of silvery blue, which runs parallel to it and the outer margin, and nearly joins a spot of blue at the anal angle.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{20}$ in. Hab. Mexico.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

CATAGRAMMA MIONINA. 40, 41.

UPPERSIDE blue-black; anterior wing crossed before the middle by a large oval spot of orange. Posterior wing with a large spot of blue *glossed with green* beyond the middle.

UNDERSIDE black; anterior wing as above, the costal margin at the base of the wing yellow, a band across the apex also yellow, followed by a submarginal line of silvery blue. Posterior wing with a large broad inner circle of yellow, open near the anal angle, and enclosing five oblong spots of light blue, centred with white. Outside of this circle there is a second broken circle, one portion of which commences at the costal margin, near the base, crosses the wing, and running parallel to the inner margin, joins the inner circle *near the middle* of the wing. The other portion of the circle commences at the costal margin, where it is joined to the inner circle, runs parallel to the outer margin, and ends before the anal angle, where it touches one of four spots of silvery blue, the largest of which passes inside the central circle.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

The three very beautiful butterflies of the plate are so much alike, that, although two of them have been figured before, I have thought it best to place them together, in order to show clearly the points in which they differ from the new species which I have introduced; which, though it resembles Brome most in general appearance, is more nearly allied to Lyca.

From Brome it differs in the number and arrangement of the central blue spots, and the junction of the yellow circular bands. From Lyca, in having the submarginal band of the posterior wing yellow, instead of blue.

NYMPHALIDÆ.
EPICALIA & MYSCELIA. 1.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

1. EPICALIA SABRINA. 2. EPICALIA SALACIA.
3. MYSCELIA SAMARIA.

N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

EPICALIA AND MYSCELIA. *Boisduval.*

EPICALIA SABRINA. 1.

UPPERSIDE deep black, with a broad central band of bright orange, common to both wings, commencing on the middle of the anterior wing, where it is rounded, and ending at the middle of the abdominal fold, narrowest where the wings meet, widest on the posterior wing. Obliquely across the apex of the anterior wing a large oval spot of the same colour.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing, with the base from the inner margin to a little above the median nervure and two-thirds horizontally across, yellow bordered with black, changing into brown on the outer margin; two small triangular spots of white on the middle of the costa, and a large patch upon it at the apex, chocolate. Posterior wing red-brown, the whole of the upper margin and five narrow belts across it parallel to the outer margin, chocolate colour. A minute spot near the base, and a line which crosses the wing below it, black.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Minos Gueres.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This species is nearly allied to *E. Pierretii* of Doubleday, which I have figured in the Diurnal Lepidoptera. On the upperside and the underside of the anterior wing they scarcely differ except in shape.

In *E. Pierretii* the underside of the posterior wing is also red-brown, but the base, from a line commencing on the middle of the costa, curving inwards, and ending below the middle of the inner margin, is light yellow clouded towards the inner margin, and crossed by two lines of black, one long, parallel to the curved line before described, and the other, near the base, short; the costal nervure also black; below the middle of the wing a spot of white, and on the apex two short bands of the same colour.

EPICALIA SALACIA. 2.

UPPERSIDE deep black, with a broad central band of bright orange commencing near the apex of the anterior wing (where it makes a curve inwards) and ending on the middle of the inner margin, curved outwards where the wings meet, widest on the posterior wing.

UNDERSIDE, with the central band but lighter, the space above it, and the apex

of both wings, chocolate, darkest near the band; the wing below the band red-brown.

Expan. $2\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Epicalia Salacia is much like E. Nyctimus Westwood, of the Diurnal Lepidoptera.

On the underside of the posterior wing of E. Nyctimus, which Mr. Westwood has not described, there is no band of orange as in E. Salacia, but from the base to beyond the middle, and on the apex and anal angle, it is of a chocolate colour, clouded and undulated with fine lines of red-brown, the rest of the wing red-brown.

MYSCELIA SAMARIA. 3.

UPPERSIDE dark brown. Anterior wing, with the apex and most of the outer margin broadly ferruginous; a horizontal line at the base, an oblong spot beyond it, another on the middle of the costa, and a transverse band commencing on the middle of the wing in two oval spots, and ending above the middle of the inner margin of the posterior wing, yellow. Posterior wing, with a submarginal line and a carved belt of seven oblong spots between it and the central band, also yellow.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing nearly as above, but lighter. Posterior wing with a large central patch of brown. Above it a broad transverse band of yellow to a black line which crosses the wing near the base; the base above the line chocolate, with a minute black spot. Below the central patch several indistinct round white spots dotted with black: between them and the outer margin rufous brown.

Expan. $2\frac{9}{10}$ in. Hab. Rio de Janeiro.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This remarkable butterfly, the only one which I have seen, was sent me from Rio de Janeiro by Mr. Reeves.

The first two sections of Doubleday's genus, Myscelia, contain this and several nearly allied species, but seem to me to have little relation to the other sections of that genus, and less with the other genera, near which he has placed them in the genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera.

I have made use of Boisduval's genus Myscelia, as it was intended by him to contain the insects of these two sections only, which form a very natural group, and though placed by Mr. Doubleday at a distance from Epicalia, bears such close affinity to it, that they might very well form one genus.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

EPICALIA. II.



W.C. Hewitson, del. et. lith 1852.

Hullmandel & Walton, Printers.

1.2.3. EPICALIA SALACIA.
4. EPICALIA SABRINA.

5.6. EPICALIA NYCTIMUS. Westwood.
7. EPICALIA PENTHIA.

N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

EPICALIA II.

EPICALIA SALACIA. 1, 2, 3.

UPPERSIDE of male figured and described in the preceding plate.

UPPERSIDE. FEMALE. Wings dark brown, crossed longitudinally by three bands of yellow. The first band which commences near the apex of the anterior wing, and reaches to its base (crossing the body of the insect) is composed of three oval spots, and one long and triangular. The second band which commences near the middle of the outer margin of the same wing by three unequal spots, is continuous on the posterior wing, and ends at the middle of the abdomen, widest at the upper margin of the wing, its upper edge slightly sinuous, its lower edge quite straight. The third band which begins at the apex of the posterior wing in a round spot continues unbroken, except by nervures, and joins a large orange spot at the anal angle.

Anterior wing *rounded* at the apex with a small triangular spot above that which begins the first band and three or four small ones near the outer margin, all yellow. Posterior wing with a small spot of yellow at the apex, and a line of the same colour near the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing rufous-brown, clouded with purple and darker brown; the spots of the bands as above, but whiter; an additional white spot at the apex; the upper margin yellow, the lower margin broadly rufous. Posterior wing purple-brown, lightest at the base, the outer margin and anal angle broadly rufous.

Fig. 1. Underside of male.

Fig. 2. Underside of female.

Fig. 3. Upperside of female.

EPICALIA SABRINA. 4.

Fig. 4. Underside of male.

Upperside figured in the former plate.

EPICALIA NYCTIMUS. *Westwood.* 5, 6.

UPPERSIDE black, crossed obliquely by a broad band of orange which commences near the apex narrow and quadrate, and becoming suddenly wider, continues of nearly the same breadth to the abdominal margin. Apex of anterior wing *truncate* marked with a brick-red spot.

UNDERSIDE rufous. Anterior wing with two triangular spots upon the costal margin and a broad outer margin red-brown; apex lilac, spotted with white. Posterior wing rufous in the middle, and clouded with darker colour, the base, upper margin, and apex lilac, undulated with brown. The rest of the wing dark-brown.

FEMALE. Upperside dark brown, crossed longitudinally by three bands of yellow. The first band, which commences near the apex of the anterior wing, and reaches to its

base (crossing the body) is composed of three oval spots and one long and triangular. The second band which commences near the middle of the outer margin of the same wing by three unequal spots is continuous on the posterior wing, and ends at the middle of the abdomen, narrowest at the upper margin of the wing, and slightly sinuated on both sides. The third band which commences below the apex of the posterior wing, and ends at the anal angle, is formed of five lunular spots. Anterior wing truncate at the apex, marked with a brick-red spot, a small spot above that which commences the first band, and three or four near the outer margin, yellow. Posterior wing with a minute spot near the apex.

Exp. ♂ $1\frac{9}{10}$ ♀ $2\frac{2}{10}$ in. Hab. Venezuela.

Fig. 5. Underside of male.

Fig. 6. Underside of female.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

The repeated observations of Mr. Bates having now proved beyond a doubt that the butterflies of the second section (*Catonephele*) of Mr. Doubleday's genus *Myscelia*, in the "Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera," are the females of the *Epicalias*, I have much pleasure in being able to place two of them with their proper partners. On the upperside *E. Salacia* and *E. Nyctimus* differ so little, except in the form of the apex of the anterior wing, and Mr. Westwood's slight description of *E. Nyctimus* being applicable to either, I have thought it best to figure the undersides of both species.

Mr. Bates has also sent home *P. Acontius* of Linnæus, and *P. Medea* of Fabricius as the sexes of one species.

EPICALIA PENTHIA. 7.

Nymphalis Micalia, Godart.

UPPERSIDE black. Both wings with a broken submarginal line of yellow. Anterior wing crossed obliquely before the middle by a broad, irregular band of yellow, sinuated on both sides, and ending in a point near the outer margin. Two spots of yellow, and a larger spot of brick-red form a line near the apex. Posterior wing with a distinct yellow spot near the apex, followed by a row of indistinct, lunular spots, parallel to the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing black, the yellow band marked near the costal margin by a black spot; the base green, with a triangular black spot; the upper and outer margins and a large space at the apex chocolate, clouded with brown. Posterior wing chocolate clouded with darker colour; crossed from the costal nervure to the inner margin (which it covers) by a very broad band of dark brown, marked near its commencement by a lunular chocolate spot, sinuated on its lower margin which interrupts a row of six dark purple spots. A line of lighter colour below the spots, and a short one of black near the base. Both wings with a submarginal line of lighter colour than the adjoining surface.

Exp. 2 $\frac{6}{10}$. Hab. Rio de Janeiro.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

This is not the insect described by Fabricius as *P. Micalia*, and by Godart at page 315 of the *Encyclopédie Méthodique* as *Vanessa Micalia*, and figured by Cramer in Plate 108. It is the butterfly described by Godart at page 415 of the *Encyclopédie* as *Nymphalis Micalia*, which he considers identical with, and the female of, his *Vanessa Micalia*. They are, however, both females, and, together with *M. Samaria* of this work, will one day change their names for those of three of the orange-banded *Epicalias*, when experience shall have taught us with which to mate them.

E. Penthia, it must be granted, is very closely allied to *E. Micalia*, but, besides the different form and colour of the posterior wing, *E. Penthia* has a red spot near the apex, which is absent in *E. Micalia*, and though I should be very unwilling in other genera to place any reliance on a difference so trivial as the last mentioned, it is in this genus of specific importance, and it will be seen by reference to *E. Salacia* and *Nyctimus* that this red spot which is present in both sexes of *E. Nyctimus* is absent in *E. Salacia*.

In two other species, which scarcely differ above, *E. Pierretii* of Doubleday and *E. Sabrina* of Hewitson, the same red spot is a distinctive character.

NYMPHALIDÆ.
TIMETES.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et. lith. 1852.

Printed by Hullmandel & W.

1. 2. TIMETES BERANIA.

3. 4. TIMETES NORICA.

5. TIMETES TUTELINA.

N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

TIMETES.

TIMETES BERANIA. 1, 2.

UPPERSIDE orange. Both wings crossed from the costal margin of the anterior to the anal angle of the posterior wing by three linear bands and a submarginal line of black. Anterior wing with three lines across the cell near the base, a short band near the apex, and most of the outer margin, black; the third band across the wing indistinct. Posterior wing tailed with a line near the base, some short lines at the base of the tail, a narrow margin and two lunular spots at the anal angle, black. The anal angle and tip of the tail, white.

UNDERSIDE of a glossy, cream colour, with all the bands as above, and the tail rufous. The submarginal line and the spots near the anal angle of the posterior wing black.

FEMALE. Upperside brown. Both wings crossed by four bands of black. Anterior wing with the outer margin broadly bordered with black, the band next to it marked near the apex of the wing with four small spots of light brown. Posterior wing with two submarginal lines, and three lunular spots near the anal angle, black. A lunular spot at the anal angle, and the tip of the tail white.

UNDERSIDE scarcely differs from the male.

Exp. ♂ $2\frac{3}{10}$ ♀ $2\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. Quito, and River Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

This beautiful species is very closely allied to *Nymphalis Harmonia* of Klug from which it is however abundantly distinct. *N. Harmonia* has the tip of the anterior wing much more pointed and the underside of both wings of a brilliant silver.

TIMETES NORICA. 3, 4.

UPPERSIDE of a purple-brown. Anterior wing almost black. Both wings crossed by four bands, and two submarginal lines of black. Posterior wing with three lunular very black spots near the anal angle. The tip of the tail and two or three spots at the anal angle white.

UNDERSIDE red-brown, glossy, and tinged with purple. Both wings crossed by two broad bands of darker colour. The margins of the basal band deeply dentated, and edged with black. The inner side of the second band marked by a row of triangular brown spots, the outer edge by a black line which separates it from a band on the outer

margin of the wings, which (commencing at the apex of the anterior wing lilac-white and narrow) becomes rufous and widest where the wings meet, and ceases a little before the base of the tail of the posterior wing. Anterior wing with three lines across the cell and two submarginal lines brown, two or three points at the apex and an oblong spot a little below them lilac-white. Posterior wing with a submarginal line of black, a similar line of lilac, and three spots of the same colour, their centres black, near the anal angle.

The female does not differ from the male, except that it is of a light rufous brown above, with three small white spots near the apex of the anterior wing.

On the underside, this species bears very close resemblance to *P. Themistocles* of Hubner. Above, the male has very much the appearance of *T. Coresia*.

TIMETES TUTELINA. 5.

UPPERSIDE reddish orange, crossed by three linear bands and a submarginal line of black. Anterior wing, with two spots near the base, the apex and costal margin near it, black. Posterior wing, with three eye-like spots near the anal angle, three linear spots below them, and a broken indistinct line between them and the upper margin, black.

UNDERSIDE red-brown with a purple gloss, crossed by three linear bands of brown; the first, near the base, almost straight; the second deeply dentated; the third regularly waved and indistinct, followed by a row of small black points, and a submarginal brown line. Anterior wing with a spot of lilac at the apex. Both wings with several indistinct submarginal waved marks of the same colour, by which the two outer bands across the wing are also slightly bordered.

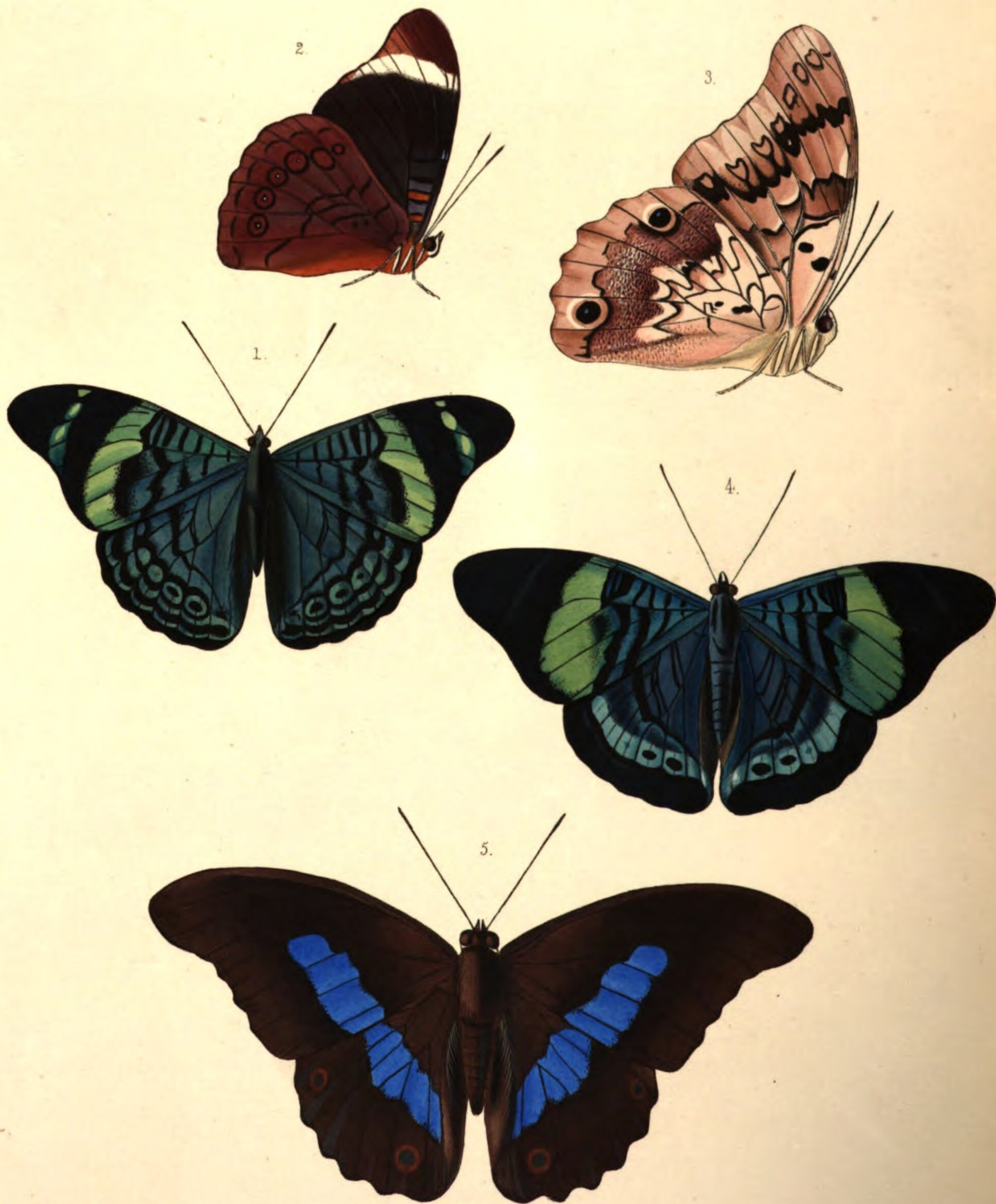
Exp. $2\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Much like *T. Harmonia* in the contour of the wings. In the marking of the underside it is however very slightly different from *T. Themistocles* and *T. Norica* just described.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

PANDORA & PREPONA.



W.C. Hewitson, del et lith. 1853.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

1. 2. 4. PANDORA PROCILLA 3. 5. PREPONA PYLENE.

N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

PANDORA AND PREPONA.

PANDORA PROCILLA. 1, 2, 4.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark blue glossed with green. Anterior wing crossed before the middle by four bands of black, the cell by six. Crossed transversely at the middle by a band of glossy green; the rest to the apex blue-black, crossed by an oblique band of three white spots. Posterior wing with the nervures; a faint line across the middle of the cell; the end of the cell; a curved line from the middle of the costal margin to the anal angle; a broad band, which encloses five round spots of the colour of the rest of the wing (two or three of which have centres of black); a waved band near and parallel to the outer margin and the margin itself; all black.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing, with the base grey; the cell crossed by black lines as above, enclosing two spots of brick-red; the rest of the wing to near the apex (where it is crossed obliquely by a band of white) black; the apex red-brown. Posterior wing red-brown, tinted with purple; a small spot at the base; two minute spots in the cell; a line from near the costal margin to the median nervure crossing the cell; the end of the cell; a curved line (as above) from the middle of the costal margin to the anal angle; the iris of six eyes, and an indistinct submarginal line; all black. The eyes are of the colour of the wing, and four of them have pupils of blue.

FEMALE. Differs from the male on the upperside in having the central band of the anterior wing much broader, and in wanting the spots across the apex (which are scarcely visible), as well as the red spots across the cell. On the posterior wing, in having the eye-like spots nearest the costal margin converted into a band, and the space between them and the outer margin all black. On the underside the band across the apex of the anterior wing is wider and tinted with green, and the posterior wing is of a brilliant scarlet, clouded near the apex.

Expan. ♂ $3\frac{3}{10}$ ♀ $3\frac{5}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of the Entomological Society.

This very beautiful butterfly is nearly allied to Pandora Prola of Boisduval, which is figured in the Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera at plate 43. The males differ most. The posterior wing of P. Prola on the underside is of a spotless bright scarlet. The females are much more alike. The female of P. Pandora has the central band above wider and more sinuated on its inner margin; it has, too, the macular band across the apex, as in the male of P. Procilla. In Pandora the eye-like spots of the posterior wing are entirely wanting, and are replaced by a band much more oblique than in Procilla. On the underside of Pandora the posterior wing is darker; the lines which cross it are further apart, and the eyes are replaced by small indistinct spots.

It is singular, that in these two species the male of one (Procilla) should resemble the female of the other more than the male in many points; in having the white spots across the apex on the upperside; the red spots across the cell, and the brighter colour of the posterior wing on the underside.

PREPONA PYLENE. 3, 5.

UPPERSIDE dark brown; both wings crossed in the middle by an irregular band of brilliant blue, slightly tinted with green, commencing at the third branch of the median nervure of the anterior wing, and ending a little below the middle of the inner margin of the posterior wing. Posterior wing with two black eyes, with an indistinct rufous iris, one near the apex, the other at a short distance from the anal angle.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the base to the end of the cell (upon which there are two black spots), and a spot on the middle of the costal margin white; the rest very light brown crossed beyond the cell by an irregular broad band of darker brown bordered with black, followed first by a zigzag band of black, and afterwards by a line of cordate spots, some of which are united with the line above them. Posterior wing from the base to the middle white, the nervures upon it and several curved lines black, followed by a broad band of red-brown beautifully undulated with short lines of silvery white, and bordered on its outer margin with black; the outer margin broadly light brown, the eyes blue-black, with iris yellow and pupil white.

Expan. $4\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. Rio de Janeiro.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

On the upperside this species differs much from all the other blue or green-banded Preponas. It is, too, without the blue spots near the costal margin. The blue band is nearer to the base, much narrower, and of a very different colour. On the underside it is a good deal like *P. Demodice* of Boisduval (*Species Gen. Lep.* Pl. 7).

NYMPHALIDÆ.
AGRIAS & NYMPHALIS.



W.C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1858.

H. H. Mandel & Walton.

1. 2. AGRIAS PHALCIDON 3. 4. NYMPHALIS CALYDONIA.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

NYMPHALIS AND AGRIAS.

AGRIAS PHALCIDON. 1, 2.

UPPERSIDE dark blue from the base to beyond the middle (except the cell, which is black) followed by a band of green, broadest on the anterior wing, sinuate inwardly on the posterior wing; the outer margins black, broadest at the apex. Anterior wing with a line of three indistinct white spots across the apex.

UNDERSIDE black. Anterior wing, with the costal margin at the base, rufous; a curved band across the apex, and two or three lines following the discoidal nervules of a yellow-green. Posterior wing crossed by five bands; the first, rufous-yellow, commences at the costal margin near the base, and runs parallel to the body until it joins the fourth band; the second also commences at the costal margin, crosses the cell and, making a curve downwards, ends there; the third begins near the costal margin, bends downwards, and again upwards, nearly in the form of an S; the fourth and fifth bands, which run parallel to each other and the outer margin, inclose between them a row of eight light blue spots; the costal and outer margin, a triangular spot between the second and third band, and the abdominal fold (which is traversed by a black line) all light green.

Expan. 3 in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

This, another of the many new and beautiful species for which we are indebted to the untiring enthusiasm of Mr. Bates, is remarkably different in its colours from the other species of Agrias, and at once points out its resemblance in that respect to *Callithea Leprieurii*. Mr. Bates tells me that he has taken another new and even more beautiful Agrias than that now figured, which I hope to have the pleasure of adding to these illustrations.

NYMPHALIS.

NYMPHALIS CALYDONIA. 3, 4.

UPPERSIDE black. Anterior wing, with a large irregular space extending from the base to the second median nervule and to beyond the middle of the inner margin, together with an oblique band of four small spots beyond the middle, light yellow. Posterior wing, from the base to beyond the middle, lilac-white; the outer margin with some white lunules.

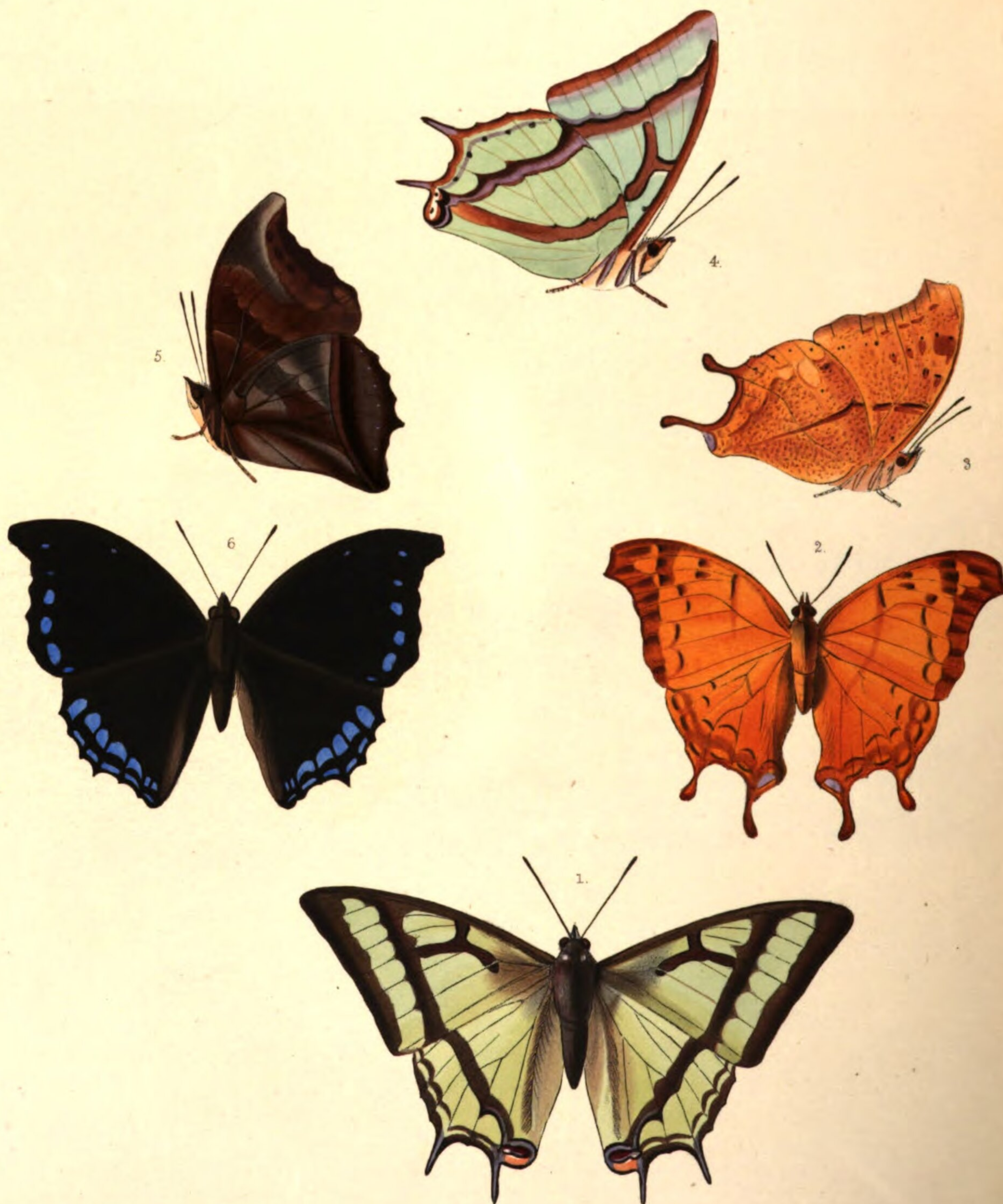
UNDERSIDE, with the large space at the base nearly as above, followed near the anal angle by a large black spot. The rest of the wing variegated with scarlet and grey, with numerous spots and curved lines of black; the outer margin black. Posterior wing, with the costal margin and a transverse band before the middle, white. From the base to beyond the middle scarlet, with numerous large black spots. Crossed beyond the middle by two bands of black, each traversed by a line of lilac, the first very tortuous and continuous, the second (near the outer margin) composed of several spots; the space between these bands is green, thickly sprinkled with black; the outer margin yellow.

Expan. $4\frac{3}{20}$ in. Hab. Malacca.

In the Collection of Mr. Wallace.

This glorious butterfly is beyond description. Both of the posterior wings are so much injured that I have had to imagine part of the outer margin, but have little doubt that if we ever have the good fortune to see a perfect example it will prove to be of nearly the same form as *Berenice* of Drury. It is one of the many beautiful new species sent home by Mr. Wallace, who, after suffering shipwreck, and seeing his South American collections burned on board, is now exploring the Indian islands.

NYMPHALIDÆ.
NYMPHALIS.



W.C. Hewitson, del et lith. 1854

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

1. 4. NYMPHALIS NARCÆUS. 2. 3. NYMPHALIS NEANTHES
5. 6. NYMPHALIS NESIOPE.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

NYMPHALIS. *Latreille.*

NYMPHALIS NARCÆUS. 1, 4.

UPPERSIDE white, tinted with green on the anterior wing, with yellow on the posterior. Anterior wing with the base clouded with light brown. The costal and outer margins, and a transverse narrow band sinuate on its outer edge and parallel to and at a short distance from the outer margin, brown; a black longitudinal band, marking the course of the median nervure and its third nervule, joins the transverse band with the clouded space at the base, and is itself joined to the costal margin by a black line across the end of the cell. Posterior wing with two tails; the base and the upper side of the abdominal fold light brown; crossed beyond the middle to the anal angle by a band of brown, nearly continuous with the band of the anterior wing; the outer margin and a row of lunular spots near it brown; the anal angle marked by two black spots, one oval with a crimson centre, the other round centred with white, both margined above with light blue, below with orange.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that both wings are tinted with green, that the margins and bands are bordered with silvery white, that the bases of the wings are unclouded, that there is a rufous band on the posterior wing, which commences on the costal margin near the base, and passing down the upper side of the abdominal fold joins the transverse band at the anal angle, and that the lunular spots near the outer margin and the two spots at the anal angle, described above, are here represented by eight small round black spots.

Expan. $3\frac{4}{10}$ in. Hab. Chekiang, north of China.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

NYMPHALIS NEANTHES. 2, 3.

UPPERSIDE. Female, rufous-orange; anterior wing, with the outer margin (which is wide at the apex and encloses two or three white spots); some lunular spots near the margin; two small spots midway near the costal margin and a line at the end of the cell red-brown. Posterior wing with two tails; the outer margin rufous, enclosing some light spots; a waved line of lunular brown spots across the wing near the outer margin, and a small light blue spot at the anal angle.

UNDERSIDE lighter than above; both wings freckled throughout with small rufous spots; crossed before the middle by a narrow band of red-brown, commencing on the costal margin of the anterior wing and ending near the anal angle of the posterior wing. Anterior wing with a minute black spot near the base; two small spots midway near the costal margin, and a row of similar spots parallel to the outer margin. The outer margin of the anterior wing, and all the margins of the posterior wing with a silvery gloss.

MALE resembles the female, except that it has but one tail, that at the anal angle and that the marks on the underside are much less distinct.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Natal.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

NYMPHALIS NESIOPE. 5, 6.

UPPERSIDE blue-black. Anterior wing with six sub-marginal spots of blue, the two nearest the apex minute. Posterior wing with two sub-marginal rows, each of fine blue spots, united near the costal margin by one large blue spot.

UNDERSIDE varied with dark brown and grey. Anterior wing with some clouded rufous spots near the outer margin. Posterior wing with a narrow rufous band which, commencing at the apex, curves inwards and ends at the anal angle, and a sub-marginal row of eight very minute white spots.

Expan. $2\frac{7}{10}$ in. Hab. Sierra Leone.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

NYMPHALIDÆ.
AGRIAS. Doubleday & SIDERONE. Hubner.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1853.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

1. 3. AGRIAS AMYDON. 2. AGRIAS ÆDON. Hewitson.
4. 5. SIDERONE SYNTYCHE.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

AGRIAS AND SIDERONE.

AGRIAS AMYDON. 1, 3.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing crossed from near the base to beyond the middle by a very broad band of scarlet, extending from the costal margin to near the anal angle. The apex crossed by three indistinct clouded spots. Posterior wing with a bright blue spot between the median nervure and the anal angle divided by a nervule.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the scarlet band as above, but lighter, and intersected by black nervures; the cell marked by two indistinct black spots; the apex crossed by a curved band of ochre-yellow, with, between it and the scarlet band and near the costal margin, three longitudinal rays of the same colour. Posterior wing blue-black, crossed by five bands of ochre-yellow, the first (curving inwards) from the costal margin near the base to the end of the abdomen; the second from the costal margin to the inner boundary of the cell; the third, commencing near the costal margin, curves downwards, and again upwards, and almost joins the lower end of the first band, forming nearly the letter Z; the fourth and fifth bands run parallel to each other and the outer margin, and enclose between them eight small light-blue spots; the costal margin from below the second band, the outer margin and two oblong spots between the second and third bands also ochre-yellow, as well as the abdominal fold, which is traversed by a black line.

Expan. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of the Entomological Society.

This beautiful species, very closely allied to *Agrias Ædon* of Westwood and Hewitson (Gen. of Diur. Lep., Pl. 47), was presented to the Entomological Society by Senor T. J. Stevens, of Bogota. Above they are much alike, but, in order to show their distinctive characters, I have given a figure of the underside of *A. Ædon*; they are, I believe, both males. In colour and general appearance these butterflies are much like some of the *Catagrammas*.

AGRIAS ÆDON. 2.

A. Ædon. Hewitson. Gen. Diur. Lep., Pl. 47.

SIDERONE.

SIDERONE SYNTYCHE. 4, 5.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing purple (the outer margin black), with a large triangular spot of scarlet tinted with carmine extending from the base to the middle of the wing, bounded on one side by the costal margin, on the other by the median nervure and its first nervule; the apex with two small spots of white. Posterior wing dark brown, glossed with purple towards the outer margin; tailed at the anal angle; an oval crimson spot near the middle of the costal margin, and a line of light-blue spots near the outer margin from the tail to beyond the middle of the wing.

UNDERSIDE richly varied with many shades of brown, red-brown, and grey. Anterior wing with the base and apex red-brown; the rest grey, crossed first a little beyond the end of the cell by a line of brown; next by a band of brown from the middle of the inner margin to the outer margin near the apex; the outer margin near the anal angle also brown; the apex with several small white spots. Posterior wing with the base red-brown, followed, first by a triangular transverse band of dark-brown, next by a band of grey bounded by black and traversed by a line formed of purple atoms; the apex marked by a large red-brown spot; the anal angle by a large semi-circular spot of ashy-grey traversed by a black line on which there are three indistinct spots of white; the palpi and breast yellow; the body red-brown; the abdominal fold grey.

Expan. $3\frac{1}{10}$ in. Hab. Mexico.

In the Collection of W. W. Saunders.

This beautiful butterfly is probably the male of *P. Marpesia* of Cramer (Pl. 191), to which it bears resemblance on the underside. I have never seen the insect figured by Cramer, and do not know its sex.

NYMPHALIDÆ.
PAPHIA & SIDERONE.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1856

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

1. 2. PAPHIA ELECTRA. 3. PAPHIA PANARISTE
4. SIDERONE SYENE

NYMPHALIDÆ.

SIDERONE AND PAPHIA.

SIDERONE SYENE. 6.

UPPERSIDE. Female rufous-orange, with crimson and brown towards the outer margins. Anterior wing falcate, with two small transparent spots between the median nervules and a row of lunular brown spots half way between them and the outer margin. Posterior wing tailed, with a black line parallel to and at a short distance from the margin. The outer margin and the tail ash-grey.

UNDERSIDE red-brown, tailed, posterior wing crossed obliquely by a line of black from the middle of the costal margin to the tail, joined midway by a line of brown commencing at the apex, and below it by two other similar parallel equidistant lines.

Expan. $3\frac{7}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

PAPHIA ELECTRA. 1, 2.

P. Electra. Westw. and Hewits., *Gen. Diur. Lep.*, p. 319.

UPPERSIDE. Male light rufous yellow, darker on the posterior wing, especially towards the inner margin. Anterior wing falcate, the outer margin broadly bordered with brown, the border deeply sinuated on its inner edge; costal margin crossed by numerous minute black lines. Posterior wing with two tails, the outer margin brown, narrow between the tails.

UNDERSIDE of an indescribable metallic silvery brown, closely undulated throughout. Anterior wing with two darker transverse bands before the middle. Posterior wing crossed obliquely by a narrow band of brown and white (from the middle of the costal margin to the tail at the anal angle) joined midway by a second band of black which commences at the apex, and lower down by a third band, which proceeds from the outer margin a little below the apex, and at the tail by a fourth band of white, which runs parallel to the outer margin between the tails. Both wings with some minute black and white spots near the outer margin.

Expan. $3\frac{3}{20}$ in. Hab. Mexico.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Some examples which I have seen since the accompanying illustration was completed have the tip of the anterior wing much more falcated. Mr. Westwood has aptly pointed out the near resemblance this species bears to *Hypna Clytemnestra*.

PAPHIA PANARISTE. 3.

UPPERSIDE, richly glossed throughout with dark blue. Anterior wing falcate. Posterior wing with two tails, and a large triangular space of orange-yellow joining the costal margin from the base to nearly the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE light brown slightly glossed, clouded and undulated throughout, especially on the costal margins. Anterior wing with two darker transverse bands before the middle. Posterior wing yellow where yellow above; a spot of yellow half surrounded with black near the costal margin. Crossed obliquely from the middle of the costal margin to the tail at the anal angle by a narrow straight line of brown, joined midway by a line of black which commences near the apex, and lower down by a third line of brown which proceeds from the outer margin a little below the apex, and at the tail by a band of brown which runs parallel to the outer margin between the tails. Anterior wing with some small white spots near the apex. Posterior wing with some black and white spots upon the band between the tails.

Expan. $3\frac{7}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This and the last-described species scarcely differ on the underside, except in colour.

MORPHIDÆ.
MORPHO.



W.C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1856.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

1. MORPHO SULKOWSKYI. ♀.

2. MORPHO CYPRIS. ♀.

MORPHIDÆ.

MORPHO. I.

MORPHO SULKOWSKYI. 1.

M. Sulkowskyi. Kollar, *Beitrage zum Ins. N. Granada.* *M. Ganymede.*
West. Gen. Diur. Lep., p. 33.

UPPERSIDE. Male pearly glittering blue, changing (as the light changes) to rich cream-colour. Spotless, except where the marks of the underside are seen through. Anterior wing brown at the apex and outer margin. Posterior wing with a narrow outer margin of black. A large brown spot at the anal angle marked with three spots of scarlet.

UNDERSIDE rich cream-colour. Both wings with two short bands across the cell; a third at the end of the cell, and a fourth just beyond it, and below them between the nervures a band of spots (in the form of inverted cones on the posterior wing) followed by a chain of eyes (four on the anterior, five on the posterior wing) with a broad faint band on each side of them, and by two other bands near to the outer margin. Posterior wing with the anal spot as above, but of a light purple marked with spots of scarlet and traversed by a black line.

The female differs from the male on the upperside, chiefly in having the bands of the underside much more distinctly seen through, in having the outer margin of the posterior wing broadly rufous. On the underside there is no difference, except that all the bands and eyes are very much more distinct.

Expan. 4 in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

This beautiful species was first published to the world in our Great Exhibition of 1851; the plate in which it was represented having been sent there as an example of chromo-lithography. We are indebted to Mr. Stevens, of Bogota, for the specimens of this and many more species which adorn our cabinets, and I grieve to say that his death has deprived us of a most zealous entomological friend, and put an end to many bright hopes for the future.

MORPHO CYPRIS. 2.

UPPERSIDE. Male brilliant metallic blue. Both wings crossed by two continuous macular bands of light yellow or pink, changing as the light changes, with two spots of the same colour between the bands near the costal margin.

UNDERSIDE brown. Three spots of white within the cell, the two bands as above, but less distinct, and between them, on the anterior wing, three eyes placed in a line; on the posterior wing, six placed irregularly, one between the sub-costal nervules (sometimes a second, but indistinct), two between the median nervules, and three together near the anal angle.

Female orange yellow, the outer margins broadly brown. Both wings with a row of orange spots parallel to the outer margin, and a double row of lunules of the same colour on the margin. Anterior wing with the cell brown, marked by a spot of orange. Two spots also orange between the transverse bands near the costal margin.

Expan. $5\frac{3}{10}$ to $5\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

The female, which has been presented to me with great liberality by Mr. Mark, the British Consul at Bogota, is, he tells me, the only one which has been seen there by the natives. Although the male has been known for many years, no one has ever been rash enough to attempt to figure it. Mr. Westwood, to whose lot it has fallen to describe it under the MS. name given it by Dr. Boisduval, has well remarked that it is "omnium Papilionarum nitidissimus."

LYCÆNIDÆ.
OGYRIS.



W.C. Hewitson del. et lith. 1853

Printed by H. Mandel & Walton.

1. 2. OGYRIS ABROTA (Doubleday) 3. 4. OGYRIS ZOSINE
5. 6. OGYRIS GENOVEVA.

LYCENIDÆ.

OGYRIS.

OGYRIS ABROTA. 1, 2.

*O. Damo. Doubleday.—Brit. Mus. Cat. O. Abrota. Westwood and Hewitson.—
Gen. Diur. Lep. Vol. ii. Pl. 75.*

UPPERSIDE. Male purple, the costal and outer margins of both wings broadly black, the costal margin of the anterior wing with three indistinct white marks near the apex, the outer margin of the wing serrated very peculiarly.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing dark brown, the apex ashy grey undulated with brown, the cell marked with a round spot and four lines of white. Posterior wing clouded with various shades of grey and red-brown, marked with several curved black lines, inclosing spots of darker colour, the base brown, with several curved lines of black.

FEMALE. Upperside, anterior wing black, with a large central round yellow spot, the base light brown. Posterior wing light brown. Underside, as in the male, except that the anterior wing is marked with the central yellow spot as above, and that the posterior wing is more distinctly marked and clouded with purple.

Expan. $1\frac{7}{10}$ in. Hab. Australia.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Mr. Doubleday, in his list of Lepidopterous insects in the British Museum, took the male and female of this for different species, calling the male *O. Damo*, the female *O. Abrota*. Mr. Westwood has adopted the latter name in the *Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera*, where the female is figured at Plate 75.

OGYRIS ZOSINE. 3, 4.

UPPERSIDE. Male purple, the costal and outer margins of both wings black, the extreme margin white, the costal margin near the apex with three lines of white.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing brown, the centre blue, the apex and a triangular transverse spot beyond the end of the cell ash-grey, the cell crossed by five lines of white, the outer lines tinted with blue. Posterior wing clouded with brown and grey, darkest at the base, crossed by several curved lines, some of which inclose oblong spots of darker colour; the anal angle, which is projected into a short tail, marked by a black spot.

Expan. $1\frac{9}{10}$ in. Hab. Australia.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

OGYRIS GENOVEVA. 5, 6.

UPPERSIDE. Female black, the margins white, the base of both wings silvery light blue. Anterior wing with an oblique oblong spot of yellow beyond the middle. Posterior wing with the outer margin dentated and tailed, a double spot of blue at the bases of the tails, and of the dentation between them.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing brown, the centre black, the apex grey, crossed as above by the spot of yellow, the cell with five transverse silvery light blue spots. Posterior wing ash-grey clouded with brown, darkest in the centre and at the base, where it is crossed by numerous curved black lines.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Australia.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

I don't know the male of this beautiful species. My own specimen of the female is the only one I have seen.

ERYCINIDÆ.
CALYDNA.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1854.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1, 2. CALYDNA CAIETA | 3, 4. CALYDNA CALAMISA |
| 5, 6. CALYDNA CABIRA | 7. CALYDNA CALITAS |
| 8. CALYDNA CHASEBA | 9, 10. CALYDNA CHARILA |

ERYCINIDÆ.

CALYDNA. *Doubleday.*

CALYDNA CAIETA. 1, 2.

UPPERSIDE. Male black, with numerous equidistant nearly white spots; one small spot at the apex of each wing, and three at the anal angle of the posterior wing, silvery-blue.

UNDERSIDE scarcely different, but without the silvery spots.

FEMALE like the male, except that it is brown, that the spots are much larger and rufous, and that there is a row of silvery spots near the outer margin of the posterior wing.

Expan. $1\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

CALYDNA CALAMISA. 3, 4.

UPPERSIDE. Male black, with numerous blue and white spots.

UNDERSIDE. The same as the upperside of the female at fig. 3, except that it is not so yellow, and that the white spots are smaller.

FEMALE. Brown, with numerous black and white spots and short transverse lines of yellow, chiefly near the outer margin. Underside as above but lighter.

Expan. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

CALYDNA CABIRA. 5, 6.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing crossed in the middle by a transverse band of silvery-white; a small white spot on the costal margin beyond the middle and a second between it and the band. Posterior wing with a small white spot before the middle of the costal margin.

UNDERSIDE. Grey-brown, with several black spots.

FEMALE. Like the male, except that it is of a purple-brown, with several black spots and short transverse yellow lines. The underside is lighter.

Expan. ♂ $1\frac{1}{20}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

CALYDNA CALITAS. 7.

UPPERSIDE. Male blue-black. Anterior wing with three silvery-white spots. Posterior wing with one.

UNDERSIDE as above, but lighter, with numerous black spots.

Expan. $1\frac{3}{20}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

CALYDNA CHASEBA. 8.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark brown with numerous minute white spots.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that it is lighter brown, and that the base of the anterior wing and the whole of the posterior wing are thickly powdered with greyish-white.

FEMALE. Like the male, except that it is light brown above and rufous on the underside.

Expan. $1\frac{4}{20}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

CALYDNA CHARILA. 9, 10.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark brown with several small spots of white. Both wings with a line of silvery-blue lunular spots near the outer margin. Posterior wing with three spots near the base and one at the anal angle also silvery-blue.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that it is red-brown and without the silvery spots.

FEMALE. Like the male, except that it is red-brown with numerous black spots, that the white spots are much larger and slightly rufous. The underside as above, but without the silvery blue spots.

Expan. ♂ $1\frac{7}{20}$ ♀ $1\frac{12}{20}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

ERYCINIDÆ.

EURYGONA. 1



WCHewitson, del et lith.

Printed by Hildmandel & Walton.

1. 2. 3. EURYGONA PELOR Doubleday.

4. 5. EURYGONA EUBOEÆ

6. 7. EURYGONA EUMEDIA.

8. 9. EURYGONA EUTÆA

10. 11. EURYGONA EURITEUS. Cramer.

ERYCINIDÆ.

EURYGONA. I.

EURYGONA. *Boisduval. Doubleday.*

EURYGONA PELOR. 1, 2, 3.

Eurygona Pelor. Doubleday—Brit. Mus. Cat. (undescribed).

UPPERSIDE. Male dark blue or purple. Anterior wing with the costal margin, a large space at the apex, and the outer margin, brown. Posterior wing dentated; the inner margin brown.

UNDERSIDE light olive-brown. Both wings crossed beyond the middle by a brown line, straight on the anterior wing, curved and dentated on the posterior, not meeting where the wings meet. Posterior wing with a broad border of scarlet on the outer margin, and a submarginal line of nine black and white spots, the fourth from the costal margin larger than the rest.

FEMALE. Upperside light brown, slightly marked with orange on the dentations of the posterior wing. Underside as in the male.

Expan. $1\frac{1}{10}$ in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collection of Mr. Bates.

EURYGONA EUBŒA. 4, 5.

UPPERSIDE. Male, light blue; the costal margin of both wings, and the apex and outer margin of the anterior wing, black.

UNDERSIDE rufous, crossed beyond the middle by a line of dark red-brown, slightly curved on the anterior wing, curved and sinuated on the posterior wing, not meeting where the wings meet. Posterior wing dentated with a submarginal line of eight black and white spots (the outer ones indistinct), the fourth from the costal margin largest.

Expan. $1\frac{1}{10}$ in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

EURYGONA EUMEDIA. 6, 7.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark brown. Posterior wing dentated.

UNDERSIDE brown with a purple tint, crossed beyond the middle by a cloud of darker colour, crossed on the middle by a line of scarlet, slightly curved on the

anterior wing, curved and dentated on the posterior wing, not meeting where the wings meet. Posterior wing with the outer margin scarlet (broadest at the anal angle) and a submarginal line of nine black and white spots of *equal* size.

FEMALE differs only in being lighter on both sides.

Expan. $1\frac{2}{10}$ in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

EURYGONA EUTÆA. 8, 9.

UPPERSIDE. Female light brown. Anterior wing with a large oval spot of scarlet before the middle. Posterior wing with the lower half, and a spot on the middle of the costal margin, also scarlet.

UNDERSIDE light orange; the outer margins orange, broadest on the posterior wing; both wings crossed beyond the middle by alternate bands of black and white, three of black, two of white, the outer black band of the posterior wing broken; anterior wing with a line of black and white at the base.

Expan. 1 in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collection of Mr. Bates.

This species is closely allied to *P. Gelon* of Stoll's Supplement to Cramer, figured in Plate 5.

EURYGONA GELON.

P. Gelon. Stoll—*Supplement to Cramer.* Plate 5.

EURYGONA SABINUS.

P. Sabinus. Stoll—*Supplement to Cramer.* Plate 9.

EURYGONA EURITÆUS. 10, 11.

♂ *P. Euritæus,* Cramer. Plate 152.

UPPERSIDE. Female light brown. Posterior wing with a large spot of orange on the outer margin, from the middle to the anal angle.

UNDERSIDE with the base orange; both wings crossed by alternate bands of light brown and white, three white, two brown. Anterior wing with the outer margin also brown, intersected by a narrow band of orange. Posterior wing with the third band of white broken, and followed on the outer margin by a broad border of orange, marked with some irregular black spots.

Expan. $1\frac{2}{10}$ in. Hab. River Amazon.

♀ In the Collection of Mr. Bates.

All the examples of the male of this species which I have seen have an oval spot of blue directly across the wing, and not curved inwardly, as in Cramer's figure.

There are varieties of the female in which the orange spot on the outer margin of the upperside of the posterior wing is only a narrow line, and others are entirely without it.

ERYCINIDÆ.

EURYGONÆ.



W. C. Hewitson, del et lith.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

12. 13. EURYGONA UZITA.

14. 15. 16. EURYGONA EUCRITUS.

19. EURYGONA URITES.

17. EURYGONA EUSEPUS.

20. 21. EURYGONA GELANOR. Cramer.

18. EURYGONA EUMENES.

22. EURYGONA URIA.

ERYCINIDÆ.

EURYGONA. II.

EURYGONA UZITA. 12, 13.

UPPERSIDE. Male purple brown. Anterior wing with a large spot of light silvery blue near the base. Posterior wing bordered with orange on the outer margin from its middle to the anal angle.

UNDERSIDE rufous brown. Both wings with a black and white line at the base, both crossed by two bands of white, the second band of the posterior wing curved and bordered with black, followed nearer the outer margin by another curved unequal band of white and black.

Expan. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

EURYGONA EUCRITUS. 14, 15, 16.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark brown.

UNDERSIDE with the base orange, both wings crossed by alternate bands of black and white, three black, two white, followed first by a band of orange, then by one of black, white, black and again orange near the outer margin, which is also black. The last-mentioned black and white bands are broken at the middle of the posterior wing, and marked with a very black spot; the other bands above are much curved near the inner margin of the same wing.

FEMALE with the upperside light brown, margined with white; the underside differs from the male in being without any of the orange, except a narrow border on the outer margin near the anal angle of the posterior wing, and a large spot above it on the inner margin.

Expan. $1\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collection of Mr. Bates.

This species reminds one of a section of the genus *Thecla*, in which are the *Battus* of Cramer and *Euricides* of Hubner.

EURYGONA EUSEPUS. 17.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark purple brown.

UNDERSIDE silvery white, the margins rufous. Both wings crossed beyond the middle by a rufous line, oblique, direct, but interrupted on the anterior wing, curved and broken apart on the posterior wing. Posterior wing with a submarginal line of seven black spots, the third from the costal margin largest.

Expan. $1\frac{2}{10}$ in. Hab. Rio Janeiro.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

EURYGONA EUMENES. 18.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark brown. Posterior wing slightly purple.

UNDERSIDE silvery white, the margins rufous. Both wings crossed by a nearly continuous curved rufous line, slightly broken near the inner margin of the posterior wing. Posterior wing with a submarginal line of seven black spots, minute except the third from the costal margin.

Expan. $1\frac{3}{20}$ in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collection of Mr. Bates.

This species is very closely allied to the last, differing from it only in the direction of the rufous line as it crosses the wings.

EURYGONA URITES. 19.

UPPERSIDE. Male brown, slightly tinted with purple.

UNDERSIDE light ash-brown, crossed beyond the middle by a continuous curved rufous line, dentated on the posterior wing. Posterior wing with the outer margin orange, and a submarginal line of nine black and white spots, the third the largest.

Expan. $1\frac{3}{20}$ in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collection of Mr. Bates.

EURYGONA GELANOR. 20, 21.

P. Gelanor. Cramer. Plate 336.

UPPERSIDE. Male brown, glossed with purple or blue, chiefly near the outer margin of the posterior wing, costal margin of the anterior wing rufous.

UNDERSIDE rufous, sometimes tinted with purple. Both wings crossed beyond the middle by a continuous curved rufous line, sometimes wanting on the anterior wing. Posterior wing with a submarginal line of nine black spots minute except the third from the costal margin.

Expan. $1\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

I have figured this species to show its variation and the form of the posterior wing which is much too round in Cramer's figure.

EURYGONA URIA. 22.

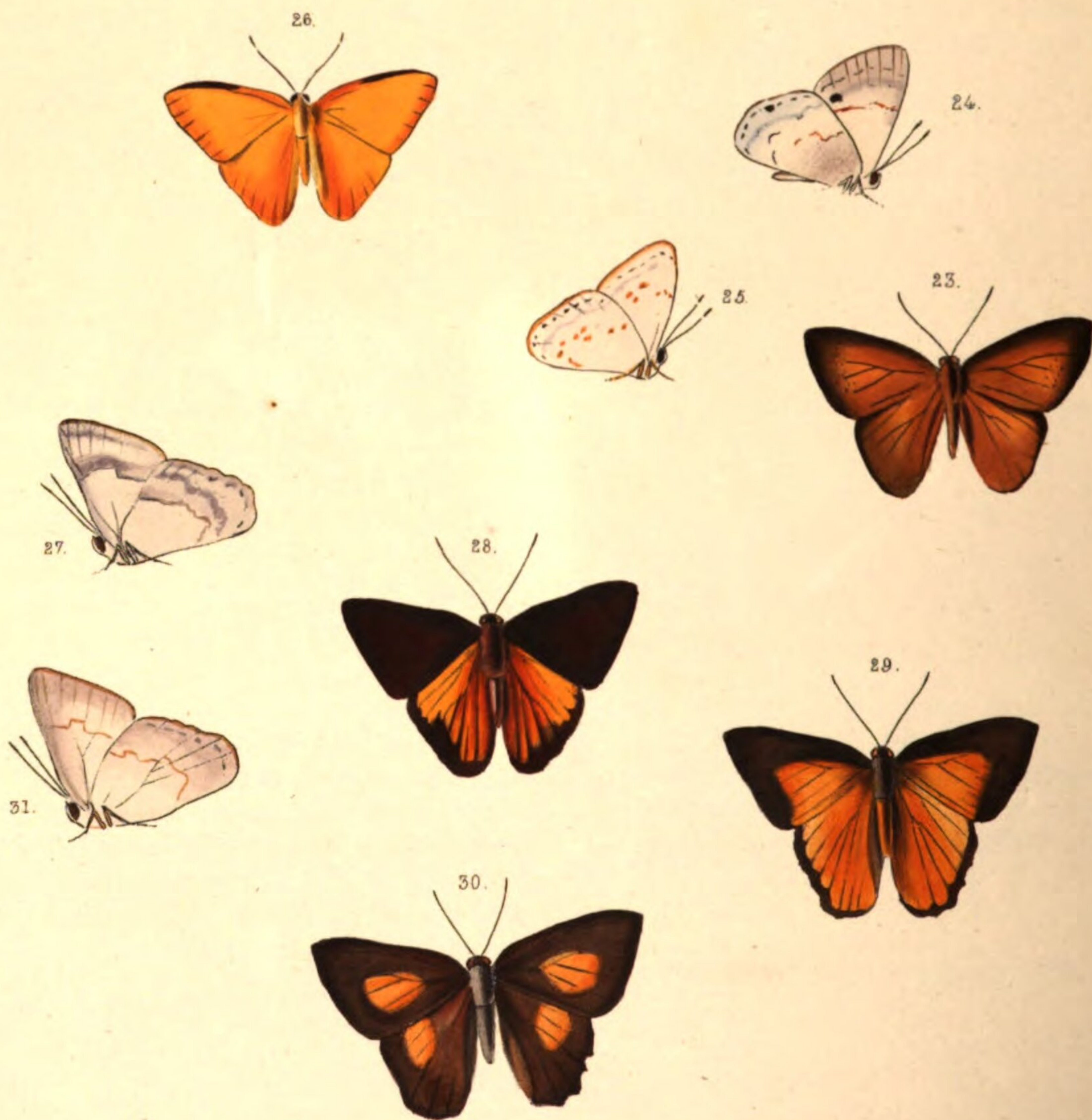
UPPERSIDE. Male, brown, the margins purple.

UNDERSIDE rufous brown, tinted with purple. Both wings crossed at the middle by a continuous brown line. Posterior wing with a submarginal line of six or seven indistinct spots, except the third, which is large and triangular.

Expan. $1\frac{4}{10}$ in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collection of Mr. Bates.

ERYCINIDÆ.
EURYGONA. III.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1854.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

23 24. EURYGONA OPALESCENS
25. 26. EURYGONA OPALINA. Westwood.

27. 28. EURYGONA EUPHAES.
29. 30. 31. EURYGONA UTICA.

ERYCINIDÆ.

EURYGONA. III.

EURYGONA OPALESCENS. 23, 24.

UPPERSIDE. Male: rufous. Anterior wing with the costal and outer margins and apex broadly bordered with brown. Posterior wing with the apex brown. Both wings glossed with golden green.

UNDERSIDE white, clouded with darker colour. Anterior wing crossed at the middle by a broken rufous-line; a black spot near the anal angle. Posterior wing crossed before the middle by a broken line of three rufous and two black spots. Both wings with an indistinct cloud across beyond the middle, and a submarginal line of lunular black spots, one near the middle of the posterior wing larger than the rest.

Expan. $1\frac{9}{20}$. Hab. Brazil.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

EURYGONA OPALINA. 25, 26.

E. Opalina. Westw. Gen. Diur. Lep. Page 438.

UPPERSIDE. Male: orange, with the costal margin beyond the middle black; glossed with the prismatic colours.

UNDERSIDE white, clouded on the outer margins. Anterior wing crossed at the middle by a broken line of rufous spots. Posterior wing with a spot near the costal margin before the middle, three spots in the centre and three towards the anal angle, rufous. Both wings crossed beyond the middle by an indistinct cloud of neutral colour, and a submarginal line of minute black lunular spots, one in the middle of the posterior wing larger than the rest.

Expan. $1\frac{7}{20}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collection of Mr. Bates.

I have not attempted to figure this species in its greatest beauty. When its head is to the light, and you see it as you do a rainbow with the sun behind you, it is lit up with a blaze of metallic light, glittering like a Morpho, and of all the colours of the prism.

EURYGONA GEMELLUS.

• *H. Gemellus. Fabr.—P. Teleclus Stoll. Plate 5.—E. Catoleuce. Hubn. Zut.*
Fig. 207, 208.

EURYGONA EUPHAES. 27, 28.

UPPERSIDE. Male: anterior wing red-brown. Posterior wing orange, clouded with rufous-brown from the costal margin to the median nervure.

UNDERSIDE silvery white. Anterior wing clouded with neutral colour from the middle (where it is crossed by a broken line) to the outer margin. Posterior wing with a faint curved line at the middle, a second between it and the outer margin, and some indistinct submarginal spots.

Expan. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collection of W. W. Saunders.

EURYGONA UTICA. 29, 30, 31.

UPPERSIDE. Male: orange. Anterior wing with the costal and outer margins and apex broadly bordered with red-brown. Posterior wing with the outer margin and the nervures where they join it red-brown.

UNDERSIDE silvery white, clouded towards the margins; crossed a little beyond the middle of the anterior wing, at the middle of the posterior wing, by a faint zigzag rufous line. Both wings with some indistinct spots near the outer margins.

FEMALE: rufous-brown above, with a central spot of orange on each wing.

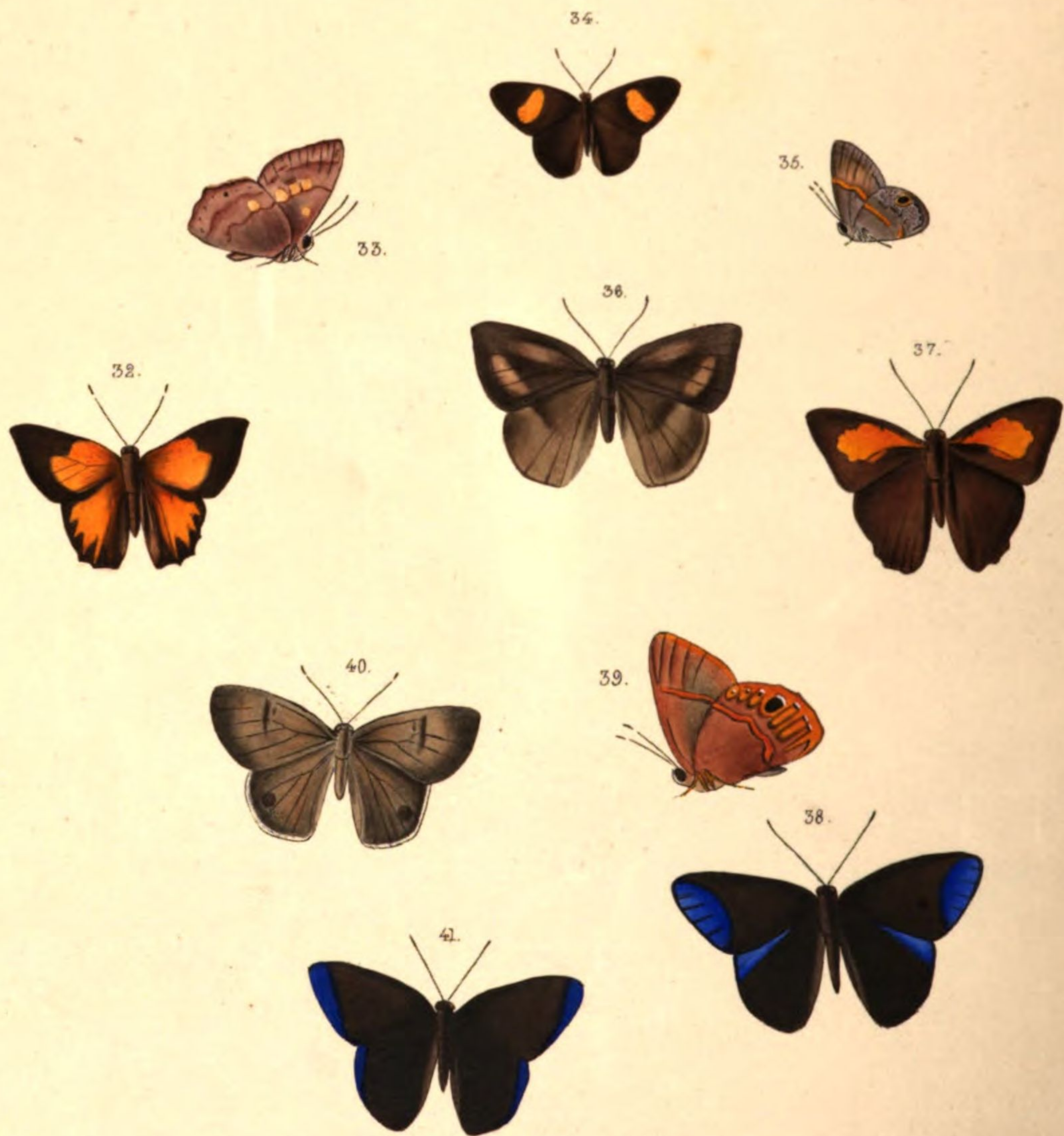
Expan. $1\frac{6}{10}$ in. Hab. Brazil.

In the Collection of W. W. Saunders.

EURYGONA THUCIDIDES.

H. Thucidides. Fabr.—P. Nycha Hubn. Zut. Fig. 279, 280.

ERYCINIDÆ.
EURYGONA. IV.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1854.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

32. 33. EURYGONA EUPLOEA. 36. 37. EURYGONA MIDAS. Fabricius.
34. 35. EURYGONA EUNŒUS. 38. 39. 40. EURYGONA EUORAS.
41. EURYGONA ARBAS. Cramer.

ERYCINIDÆ.

EURYGONA. IV.

EURYGONA EUPLÆA. 32, 33.

UPPERSIDE orange. Anterior wing, with the costal margin beyond the middle, the apex, and outer margin, broadly brown. Posterior wing with all the margins brown; the outer margin deeply sinuated inwardly.

UNDERSIDE lilac, with a curved line across the middle, a line of indistinct spots beyond it, and the outer margins rufous. Anterior wing with four central spots of light yellow, one above the rufous line, three below it touching it and each other. Posterior wing with one spot below the line, and a submarginal line of minute black spots, the middle spot larger than the rest.

Expan. $1\frac{2}{10}$ in. Hab. Brazil.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

EURYGONA LABDACUS.

P. Labdacus. Cram. Plate 336.

EURYGONA MIDAS. 36, 37.

P. Midas. Fabr.—*P. Crotopus.* Cram. Plate 336 ♂, 390 ♀.

At Fig. 37, I have given a variety of the Male of this species from the Collection of Mr. Bates, the underside of which is almost white.

Fig. 36 is a Female, of which Cramer has given a very bad figure. He has also reversed the sexes.

EURYGONA EUNÆUS. 34, 35.

UPPERSIDE. Male: dark brown. Anterior wing with an oval, central, oblique spot of orange.

UNDERSIDE ash-colour; crossed before the middle by a broken line of bright orange (not meeting where the wings meet). Posterior wing closely undulated with black from a little beyond the middle to near the outer margin, where it is bordered by a line of silver followed by a line of orange close to the margin which is white. Near the middle of the margin a large black spot, bordered with orange. Anterior wing with a line of silver at the anal angle near the outer margin.

Expan. $\frac{19}{20}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collection of W. W. Saunders.

EURYGONA EUORAS. 38, 39, 40.

UPPERSIDE. Male: black. Anterior wing with a semicircular spot on the outer margin, posterior wing with the costal margin, brilliant dark-blue.

UNDERSIDE rufous, clouded towards the outer margin; a continuous band of orange across the middle unbroken on the posterior wing. Posterior wing with a line of black spots near the outer margin, one near the middle large, the others minute, their outer edges white, with a line of orange from each to the central band.

FEMALE: ash-brown, darker towards the outer margins. Anterior wing with a band of brown across the middle. Posterior wing with the submarginal black spot seen through. Underside ash-brown, marked as in the Male, but lighter.

Expan. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collection of W. W. Saunders.

Very closely allied to Arbas of Cramer, this species has a brilliant blue gloss on the outer margin of the anterior wing, and the costal margin of the posterior wing. Arbas has a purple gloss on the outer margin of both wings. This species has the band on the underside of the posterior wing continuous; in Arbas it is broken in the middle. They both have the submarginal line of black spots; but in Arbas they are sometimes wanting between the large spot and the anal angle, and are replaced by a continuous white line. The Female of Arbas does not differ from that of Euoras except as to the band of the underside. Both of the males have a peculiarity of colouring which I have noticed in very few Butterflies. If you wish to see the bright colours to perfection, you must turn the insects with their heads from the light; and in this position I have coloured them: the colours are invisible in any other light.

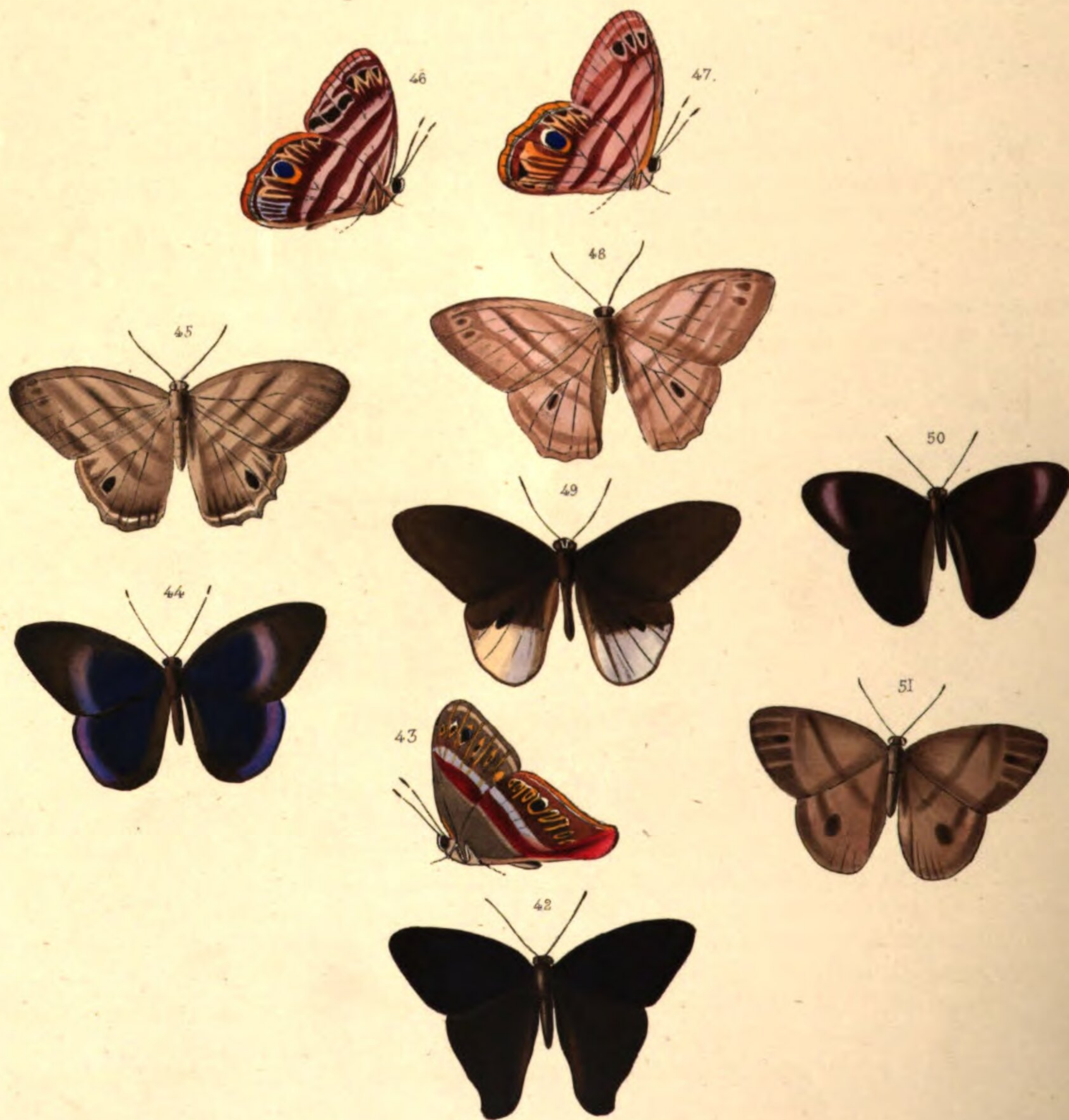
EURYGONA ARBAS. 41.

P. Arbas. Cramer. Plate 379.

EURYGONA ANICA.

E. Anica. Boisd. in Herrich Schaeffer Lep. Exotic. Figs. 31, 32.

ERYCINIDÆ.
EURYGONA. V.



W.C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1856.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

42. 43. EURYGONA EUODIAS. 47. 48. 49. EURYGONA PHEDICA.
44. 45. 46. EURYGONA EUTYCHUS 50. 51. EURYGONA ORFITA.

ERYCINIDÆ.

EURYGONA. V.

EURYGONA EUODIAS. 42, 43.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. The whole of the anterior wing, and the costal margin of the posterior wing, of a brilliant blue, when held sideways to the light.

UNDERSIDE light brown. Both wings crossed at the middle by a broad band of crimson, traversed by a band of lilac. Anterior wing with a row of oblong black spots, bordered with yellow, near the outer margin; two near the apex much larger than the rest. Posterior wing, with the outer margin and anal angle (which is greatly produced), crimson. A chain of oblong spots of yellow, with their centres black, near to, and at right angles with, the outer margin; the middle spot large, bordered below with white. A line of silver near the outer margin. The outer half of both wings glossed with brilliant lilac, when held sideways to the light.

Expan. $1\frac{6}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collection of Mr. Bates.

EURYGONA EUTYCHUS. 44, 45, 46.

P. Orfita. Cramer. Plate 112, Figs. D and E.?

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing crossed at the middle by an indistinct band of lilac. Posterior wing, with the outer margin of the same colour.

UNDERSIDE red-brown. Both wings, with three transverse bands before the middle, and one near the outer margin, lilac-white. Anterior wing, with three sagittate black spots near the apex, and between them and the inner angle, *a curved band of black*, all bordered with lilac. Posterior wing, with a chain of four sagittate spots and near the anal angle, lines of white at right angles with the outer margin; also, a large round central spot of rich purple, bordered with yellow above, and white below, *placed near to the outer margin*.

Female light brown. Both wings, with indistinct bands (seen through), and the outer margin, darker brown. Posterior wing, with a black spot *near the outer margin*, and a submarginal line of white. Underside as in the male, but much lighter.

Expan. $1\frac{3}{20}$ to $1\frac{6}{20}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collection of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Cramer has figured two species under the name of *Orfita*. I have applied that name to his Fig. F, which is the insect here given at Figs. 50 and 51. I have some doubt whether his Figs. D and E of the same Plate are intended for the Butterfly to which I have given the name of *Eutychus*. I think they are, although he does not represent the band which crosses the anterior wing, which may be sometimes wanting, as in *E. Orfita*.

EURYGONA PHEDICA. 47, 48, 49.

Eurygona Phedica. Boisduval. *Spec. Gen. Lep.* Plate 21.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark brown; the lower half of the posterior wing lilac-white (beautifully lit up with lilac when turned sideways to the light).

UNDERSIDE lilac. Both wings with three transverse bands of red-brown. Anterior wing, with three sagittate spots of black, bordered with yellow near the apex; *a curved rufous band* between them and the inner angle; a line below them and the outer margin also rufous. Posterior wing, with a chain of sagittate yellow spots at right angles with the outer margin; two black spots near the anal angle; and a large round central spot of rich purple, bordered with yellow above, with white below, and, *at a distance from the margin*; a submarginal silvery line.

Female light lilac-brown. Both wings with indistinct bands (seen through), and the margins darker. Anterior wing with a short transverse band of brown before the middle. Posterior wing with a black oblong spot *at a distance from the outer margin*. Underside as in the male, but lighter.

Expan. $1\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

EURYGONA ORFITA. 50, 51.

P. Orfita. Cramer. *Plate 112, Fig. E.*

UPPERSIDE. Male black; glossed with purple when held sideways to the light; with sometimes an indistinct band of lilac near the apex of the anterior wing.

UNDERSIDE exactly as in *E. Euodias*.

Female light brown. Anterior wing with an oblique band before the middle; a second band of lighter colour at an acute angle with the last and the outer margin (which is broad) darker brown. Posterior wing with a black spot towards the outer margin; a band between it and the costal margin; and the outer margin darker brown. Underside as in the male, but lighter.

Expan. $1\frac{4}{10}$ to $1\frac{6}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

The male of this species and of *E. Euodias*, with its singular produced posterior ring, are precisely alike underside.

ERYCINIDÆ.
EURYGONA VI.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith, 1856.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

52. EURYGONA EULIONE. 53. 54. EURYGONA EURYONE.
55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. EURYGONA MYS.

ERYCINIDÆ.

EURYGONA. VI.

EURYGONA EULIONE. 52.

UPPERSIDE. Female brown.

UNDERSIDE light brown. Both wings crossed at the middle by a direct band of red brown, followed by an indistinct curved band of brown. Posterior wing with a central black spot, bordered with yellow above, with white below, and, *at a distance from the outer margin*, with a line of black between it and the costal margin, and three indistinct black lines with white at their lower extremities, near the anal angle, and at right angles with the outer margin, which is clouded with brown.

The male differs only in being of a darker brown, and in having the wings narrower.

Expan. $1\frac{2}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

This species, though greatly resembling the series which I have given above, is abundantly distinct; the transverse band is more direct and higher on the wing, and the black spot of the posterior wing is *further from the outer margin*.

EURYGONA EURYONE. 53, 54.

UPPERSIDE. Female light brown, with the outer margin, and two indistinct transverse bands, darker brown. Each wing with a spot of darker brown near to the outer margin midway.

UNDERSIDE lilac-brown. Both wings crossed by three bands of red-brown; their outer margins rufous. Anterior wing with a third band of red-brown in the form of three triangular spots near the apex, and with a round spot of black midway. Posterior wing, below the last transverse band, dark-brown, closely powdered with white, with a submarginal row of black lunular spots, bordered below with silvery white.

Expan. $1\frac{3}{10}$ to $1\frac{4}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collection of W. W. Saunders.

EURYGONA MYS. 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61.

E. Mys. Boisduval.—Herrich Schæffer *Lep. Exot.* Figs. 37, 38, var.

UPPERSIDE. Male (Fig. 57) dark-brown.

UNDERSIDE light lilac brown. Both wings crossed near the middle by a band of red-brown, followed to the middle of the posterior wing by an indistinct band of brown. Posterior wing, with several rufous-yellow spots, marked with sagittate and linear spots of black; some of them bordered below with silvery white, one towards the middle large and sometimes bifid.

Female differs only in being of a lighter brown, and in having the wings broader.

Male varieties, 55, 56.

Female varieties, 58, 59.

Expan. $1\frac{1}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

I have no doubt that all the varieties which I have figured represent the species figured by Herrich Schæffer in his *Lep. Exot.* I think that they are probably referable to the *P. Hyginus* of Stoll; but as he says that the wings of his insect are crossed by two bands of the same colour—"d'un jaune brunâtre"—I have thought it best to adopt the name of Boisduval.

ERYCINIDÆ.
EURYGONA. VII.



W. C. Hewitson, del et lith. 1856.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 62. EURYGONA EUGEON. | |
| 63. EURYGONA EURYPUS. | 64. EURYGONA EUBOTES. |
| 65. 66. EURYGONA EUHEMERUS. | 67. EURYGONA CLESA. |
| 68. 69. EURYGONA EUBAGES. | 70. 71. EURYGONA EUROMUS. |

ERYCINIDÆ.

EURYGONA. VII.

EURYGONA EUGEON. 62.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark brown. The apex of the anterior wing lighter.

UNDERSIDE lighter brown, tinted with lilac. Both wings crossed transversely by two bands of brown and a row of small indistinct spots near the outer margin (scarcely seen on the anterior wing).

Female differs only in being of a much lighter brown.

Expan. $1\frac{7}{20}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

EURYGONA EURYPUS. 63.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark brown.

UNDERSIDE lilac-brown. Both wings crossed transversely, at the middle, by a band of red-brown. Posterior wing crossed beyond the middle by a second band of the same colour. Both wings with some small indistinct spots near the outer margin.

Expan. $1\frac{4}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collection of Mr. Bates.

EURYGONA EUBOTES. 64.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark brown. The anterior wing, and the posterior wing from its costal margin to the middle, glossed with blue.

UNDERSIDE light brown tinted with lilac. Both wings crossed by a transverse line of red-brown (broken where the wings meet). Posterior wing with a sub-marginal row of small triangular spots (white at the base, black at the point), the middle spot larger than the rest.

Expan. $1\frac{5}{20}$. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

EURYGONA EUHEMERUS. 65, 66.

Eurygona Euhemerus. Doubleday, *British Museum Catalogue.*

UPPERSIDE. Female sometimes of a uniform brown, sometimes with a large central spot of orange on the anterior wing.

UNDERSIDE rufous. Both wings crossed at the middle by a continuous curved line of red-brown. Posterior wing with a submarginal row of small white spots, touched with black.

Expan. $1\frac{7}{20}$. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collection of W. W. Saunders.

EURYGONA CLESA. 67.

E. Clesa. Boisduval. MS.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark brown, glossed with blue.

UNDERSIDE rufous, tinted with lilac; both wings crossed at the middle by a continuous band of red-brown (broad on the anterior wing).

Expan. $1\frac{11}{20}$ in. Hab. Brazil.

In the Collection of Dr. Boisduval.

EURYGONA EUBAGES. 68, 69.

UPPERSIDE. Female, sometimes of a uniform light brown; sometimes crossed near the middle by a broad, ill-defined band of white, extending from the centre of the anterior wing to the inner margin of the posterior wing.

UNDERSIDE lighter brown; the transverse band commencing at the costal margin of the anterior wing. Both wings with, near the outer margin, a row of lunular brown spots bordered with white, posterior wing with the middle spot large and black.

Expan. $1\frac{9}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collection of Mr. Bates.

EURYGONA EUROMUS. 70, 71.

UPPERSIDE. Male black, with a large space of dark blue from the inner margin to the centre of both wings. The fringe white.

UNDERSIDE rufous, glossed with lilac. Both wings crossed, beyond the middle, by a continuous waved line of red-brown. Posterior wing with three or four small indistinct spots of white near the anal angle.

Expan. $1\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collection of W. W. Saunders.

It would not surprise me if this should prove to be the male of *E. Euhemerus*.

ERYCINIDÆ.
NYMPHIDIUM. 1.



W.C. Hewitson, del. et. lith, 1852.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. 2. NYMPHIDIUM ARCTOS. | 5. NYMPHIDIUM BÆOTIA. |
| 3. NYMPHIDIUM AGLE. | 6. NYMPHIDIUM CHAONIA. |
| 4. NYMPHIDIUM ASCOLIA. | 7. 8. NYMPHIDIUM LYCORIAS. |
| 9. NYMPHIDIUM GELA. | |

ERYCINIDÆ.

NYMPHIDIUM. *Doubleday.*

NYMPHYDIUM ARCTOS. 1, 2.

UPPERSIDE. Male red-brown. Both wings crossed beyond the middle by two indistinct bands of darker colour. The base of each with several black spots across and below the cell. Anterior wing with a small white spot near the costal margin towards the apex.

UNDERSIDE as above, but much lighter. Posterior wing with a submarginal row of conical black spots.

FEMALE. Upperside red-brown. Both wings spotted with black near the base; crossed by a transverse band of brown, interrupted on the anterior wing by a band of three lunular white spots below the median nervure; a second band of white forming an angle with the other, crosses the wing above the median nervure. Underside as above, but much lighter. Posterior wing with two marginal lines of white points, and a narrow waved central band of white, with between them a row of large conical black spots.

Expan. $1\frac{7}{10}$ in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

NYMPHIDIUM AGLE. 3.

Nymphidium Agle. Doubleday.—Brit. Mus. Cat. (undescribed).

UPPERSIDE. Male, brown, with a broad central band of cream colour, common to both, and a submarginal band of orange marked with a row of very black spots. Anterior wing with some black spots in the cell, one of which forms an indentation in the margin of the central band.

UNDERSIDE as above, but much lighter, without the spots at the base; the marginal band of orange, indistinct or absent.

The Female scarcely differs except in form.

Expan. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

NYMPHIDIUM ASCOLIA. 4.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark-brown, with a broad central triangular band of white serrated on its lower margin, and common to both wings. Both wings with several very black large lunular marginal spots, edged with white. Anterior wing with six, the fourth from the apex least. Posterior wing with four, the second least. Anterior wing with three black lines near the base.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the two small marginal spots are nearly white.

FEMALE differs in form only.

Expan. $1\frac{4}{10}$ in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

I have a variety in which the central white band extends upwards to the costal margin of the anterior wing.

NYMPHIDIUM BÆOTIA. 5.

UPPERSIDE. Male red-brown with a narrow central triangular band of white, indistinct on the anterior wing, and common to both. Anterior wing with the usual spots near the base, and a transverse row of similar spots near the apex. Both wings with a marginal row of black lunular spots edged with white.

UNDERSIDE the same, but lighter.

FEMALE with the band of white broader and more clearly defined. The margin of the posterior wing white.

Expan. 1 in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Nearly allied to *Nymphidium Mantus*.

NYMPHIDIUM CHAONIA. 6.

UPPERSIDE. Male white bordered with dark brown. Anterior wing with the margins broad; the apex crossed by a line of white. The margin of the posterior wing narrow, divided by a white line.

UNDERSIDE as above, but lighter.

FEMALE differs only in form.

Expan. $1\frac{4}{10}$ in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

NYMPHIDIUM LYCORIAS. 7, 8.

N. Lycorias, Doubleday—*Brit. Mus. Cat. (undescribed)*.

UPPERSIDE. Male brown, with a broad central band of white, common to both. Anterior wing with three spots near the base, and a triangular one near the anal angle, orange. A band across the apex, and three spots below it, near the outer margin, white. Posterior wing with two narrow bands of white between the central band and the outer margin. The anal angle (which is slightly tailed) with a large spot of orange.

UNDERSIDE differs in having a line of white at the base of the anterior wing, in place of the orange spots, and a white spot at the apex.

FEMALE differs greatly in form, but not in colour.

Expan. ♂ $1\frac{5}{10}$ ♀ $1\frac{9}{10}$ in. Hab. Honduras.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

NYMPHIDIUM GELA. 9.

N. Gela. Doubleday.—*Brit. Mus. Cat. (undescribed)*.

UPPERSIDE. Male brown, with a narrow central band common to both. Both wings rufous at the base, and marked with several black spots; both with a submarginal band of orange, and a row of black spots.

UNDERSIDE as above, but very much lighter; without the rufous patch at the base, and the marginal band of orange.

FEMALE with the marginal band of orange wider.

Expan. $1\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Nearly allied to *Nymphidium Agle*.

ERYCINIDÆ.
LEMONIAS.



W.C. Hewitson, del. et lith 1853.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

1. 2. LEMONIAS LATONA 4. 5. LEMONIAS SENTA.
3. LEMONIAS IRENE (Westwood) 6. 7. LEMONIAS RHODOPE.
8. 9. LEMONIAS PYTHIA.

ERYCINIDÆ.

LEMONIAS. *Doubleday.*

LEMONIAS LATONA. 1. 2.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing with a large, central, oblong spot of white, tinted with lilac on the inner margin. Posterior wing with a broad band of orange, parallel to the inner margin, and reaching from the base to near the anal angle.

UNDERSIDE grey brown. Anterior wing with three small spots of black near the base. Posterior wing with several similar spots, as well as some indistinct and conical spots near the outer margin.

Expan. $1\frac{1}{10}$ in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

LEMONIAS IRENE. 3.

Lem. Irene, Westw. *Gen. Diur. Lep.* page 459.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Each wing with a large white spot. Central and oblong and slightly sinuated on the outer margin on the anterior wing; round, beyond the middle, and margined with lilac on the posterior wing. Posterior wing with a triangular spot of orange at the base, reaching in a point to the middle of the inner margin.

UNDERSIDE brown, lighter near the base. Anterior wing with three black spots, posterior with several.

Expan. $1\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collection of W. W. Saunders.

LEMONIAS SENTA. 4, 5.

UPPERSIDE. Male rufous. Both wings crossed transversely by several undulating, indistinct bands, and some spots of lighter colour; (the second band from the outer margin bordered with black on its inner side) a short black line at the end of the cell, and several small, round, black spots near the outer margin. Anterior wing with some small, round, black spots near the base, and a minute spot of white towards the apex.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that all the indistinct markings are clearly defined, and nearly white.

Expan. $1\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

LEMONIAS RHODOPE. 6, 7.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Each wing with a large, brilliant, triangular spot of orange, having its base on the inner margin. Anterior wing with three indistinct, minute spots of blue near the apex.

UNDERSIDE grey brown. Both wings with several spots of black from the base to the middle, followed near the outer margin by several large, conical, black and white spots.

The inner margin of the anterior wing nearly white.

Expan. $1\frac{2}{10}$ in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Near Lemonias Thermodoe of Hubner.

LEMONIAS PYTHIA. 8, 9.

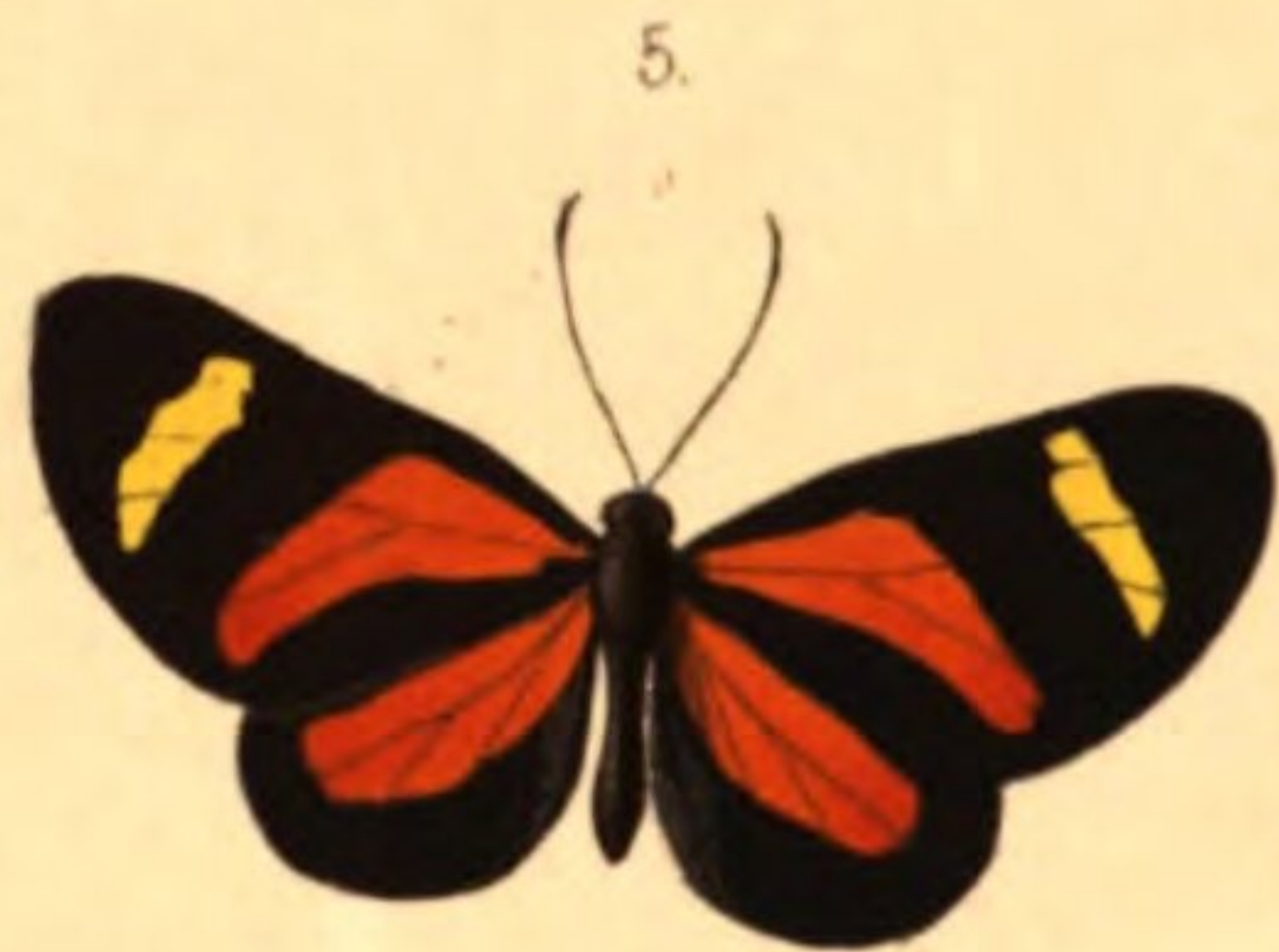
UPPERSIDE. Male black, tinted with purple. Anterior wing with a central, oblong, oblique spot of white. Posterior wing with a large, conical spot of blue from near the end of the cell to the outer margin, and divided into three by the median nervules.

UNDERSIDE light brown. Anterior wing with the central spot as above, with a line of white (intersected by the subcostal nervure) reaching from it to the base. Posterior wing with the base orange; the space from the median nervure to the inner margin (blue above) white, intersected by broad, black nervules.

Expan. $1\frac{2}{10}$ in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ERYCINIDÆ.
LIMNAS. I.



W.C. Hewitson, del. et. lith. 1852.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

1. LIMNAS XARIFA.
2. LIMNAS ZOEGA.
3. LIMNAS UNXIA.

4. LIMNAS VOLUSIA.
5. LIMNAS VITULA.
6. LIMNAS THYATIRA.

ERYCINIDÆ.

LIMNAS. *J. Boisduval.*

LIMNAS XARIFA. 1.

UPPERSIDE blue-black. Apex of the anterior wing with a rather large triangular spot of orange. Near the base a small spot of crimson.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there are two additional spots of crimson near the base of the posterior wing, one of which is on the costal margin, and touching the spot of the anterior wing.

Expan. $1\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. Venezuela.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

LIMNAS ZOEGA. 2.

UPPERSIDE blue-black. Apex of the anterior wing with a narrow lunular spot of orange. Near the base a small spot of crimson. Posterior wing with a band of orange on the outer margin, widest at the anal angle, its inner edge slightly dentated where the nervures cross.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there are two additional spots of crimson near the base of the posterior wing, one of which is on the costal margin, and touching the spot of the anterior wing.

Expan. $1\frac{9}{10}$ in. Hab. Minas Geraes.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

LIMNAS UNXIA. 3.

UPPERSIDE blue-black. Anterior wing with a small crimson spot near the base, and a large one of orange a little before the apex, touching the costal margin with one end, and the median nervure with the other, and dentated on its inner edge.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there are two additional spots of crimson near the base of the posterior wing, one of which is on the costal margin, but does not touch the spot of the anterior wing.

Expan. $1\frac{7}{10}$ in. Hab. Rio de Janeiro.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

LIMNAS VOLUSIA. 4.

UPPERSIDE dark brown. Anterior wing with an indistinct band of lighter brown transversely across beyond the middle. Posterior wing with a band of crimson on the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the posterior wing has a single crimson spot upon the costal margin near the base.

Expan. $1\frac{6}{10}$ in. Hab. Rio de Janeiro.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

LIMNAS VITULA. 5.

UPPERSIDE dark brown. Anterior wing with a large triangular basal spot of orange—one side of which reaches from the base to near the anal angle—and a narrow transverse white band beyond the middle. Posterior wing with a large oblong central spot of orange.

UNDERSIDE lighter; the central spot of the posterior wing yellow at its lower end.

Expan. $1\frac{6}{10}$ in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

This species very nearly resembles *Themone Pais*, Westwood, figured in Plate 72 of the "Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera." It is one of the many beautiful things for which we are indebted to the enthusiasm of Mr. Bates and Mr. Wallace, whose perseverance in their pursuit has nearly doubled the species of Erycinidæ in our Collections.

Mr. Bates, in some notes with which he has favoured me, in writing of this—the most exquisite and varied family of Butterflies—says: "The Erycinidæ are exceedingly numerous in species in the shades of these equatorial forests; some of the species are numerous in individuals, and form the greater part of the Diurnal Lepidoptera that one meets with in a ramble through the forest pathways, but the greater number are very local, and many species are so exceedingly rare that after months of assiduous search only a single specimen rewards one's labour."

LIMNAS THYATIRA. 6.

UPPERSIDE dark brown. Anterior wing with the inner margin, a large quadrate spot which proceeds from the base and reaches beyond the middle (its lower edge deeply sinuated), and an oblique band across the apex, orange. Posterior wing with a large central triangular spot of orange (one side of which is formed by the inner margin), and a submarginal row of small round white spots.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the submarginal spots are more distinct.

Expan. $1\frac{6}{10}$ in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

ERYCINIDÆ.

LIMNAS II.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

7. 8. 9. LIMNAS LYCISCA. Boisduval.

11. LIMNAS XENIA. Boisduval.

10. LIMNAS AGRIA. Boisduval.

12. LIMNAS BARCA. Boisduval.

ERYCINIDÆ.

LIMNAS. II.

LIMNAS LYCISCA. 7, 8, 9.

L. Lycisca. Boisduval MS. Doubleday—Brit. Mus. Cat. (undescribed).

UPPERSIDE blue-black. Anterior wing crossed beyond the middle from the costal margin to the anal angle, where it is widest, by a narrow curved band of orange. Posterior wing with the outer margin orange.

UNDERSIDE as above, with a minute spot of orange on the costal margin, near the base of the anterior wing.

Expan. $1\frac{6}{10}$ in. Hab. Minas Geraes.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

This is a very variable species. In some examples the band of the anterior wing is lighter in colour and broken into spots; in some it is absent, with the exception of a terminal spot at the anal angle, and others are without it altogether.

LIMNAS AGRIA. 10.

L. Agria. Boisd. MS. Doubleday—Brit. Mus. Cat. (undescribed).

UPPERSIDE black. Anterior wing crossed at the middle from the costal margin to near the anal angle by a broad band of orange, which, bending inwardly, occupies the costal margin nearly to the base; inner margin with a narrow band of the same colour from its base to beyond its middle. Posterior wing with a broad band of orange (joining the last) on its costal margin from the base to the middle. Each wing with four conical orange spots on the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE as above, but much lighter, with the exception of the nervures, which are distinctly marked.

Expan. $1\frac{7}{10}$ in. Hab. Brazil.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

In some examples, the females, I believe, the transverse band of the anterior wing is much narrower than the figure; the conical spots on the margin are wanting.

LIMNAS XENIA. 11.

L. Xenia. Boisd. MS. Doubleday—Brit. Mus. Cat. (undescribed).

UPPERSIDE blue-black. Anterior wing with a small crimson spot near the base (sometimes wanting), crossed from the costal margin near the apex to the middle of the outer margin by an irregular narrow band of orange, with two or three small spots of the same colour between it and the anal angle with one of which it is sometimes united. Posterior wing broadly bordered with orange, the outer margin with five or six round black spots; the spot second from the anal angle, which is very minute, is sometimes wanting.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the anterior wing has two spots of crimson near the base and the posterior wing one.

Expan. $1\frac{9}{10}$ in. Hab. Minas Geraes.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

This species is very nearly allied to *M. Lycea* of Hubner, from which it differs chiefly in the wider spotted orange margin of the posterior wing; they are probably varieties of the same species, the black marginal spots being sometimes present in *Lycea*, though minute.

LIMNAS BARCA. 12.

L. Barca. Boisd. MS. Doubleday—Brit. Mus. Cat. (undescribed).

UPPERSIDE black. Anterior wing with a large oblong spot from its base to beyond the middle, tending in a point towards the anal angle, and a transverse band between its termination and the apex; orange. Posterior wing with the basal half, except the margins, orange, its outer edge deeply sinuated at the nervures, with half way between it and the outer margin three or four small white spots.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the white spots of the posterior wing are larger and more distinct.

Expan. $1\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. Brazil.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This species bears considerable resemblance to *L. Thyatira* of the former plate in the position of the orange spots and band.

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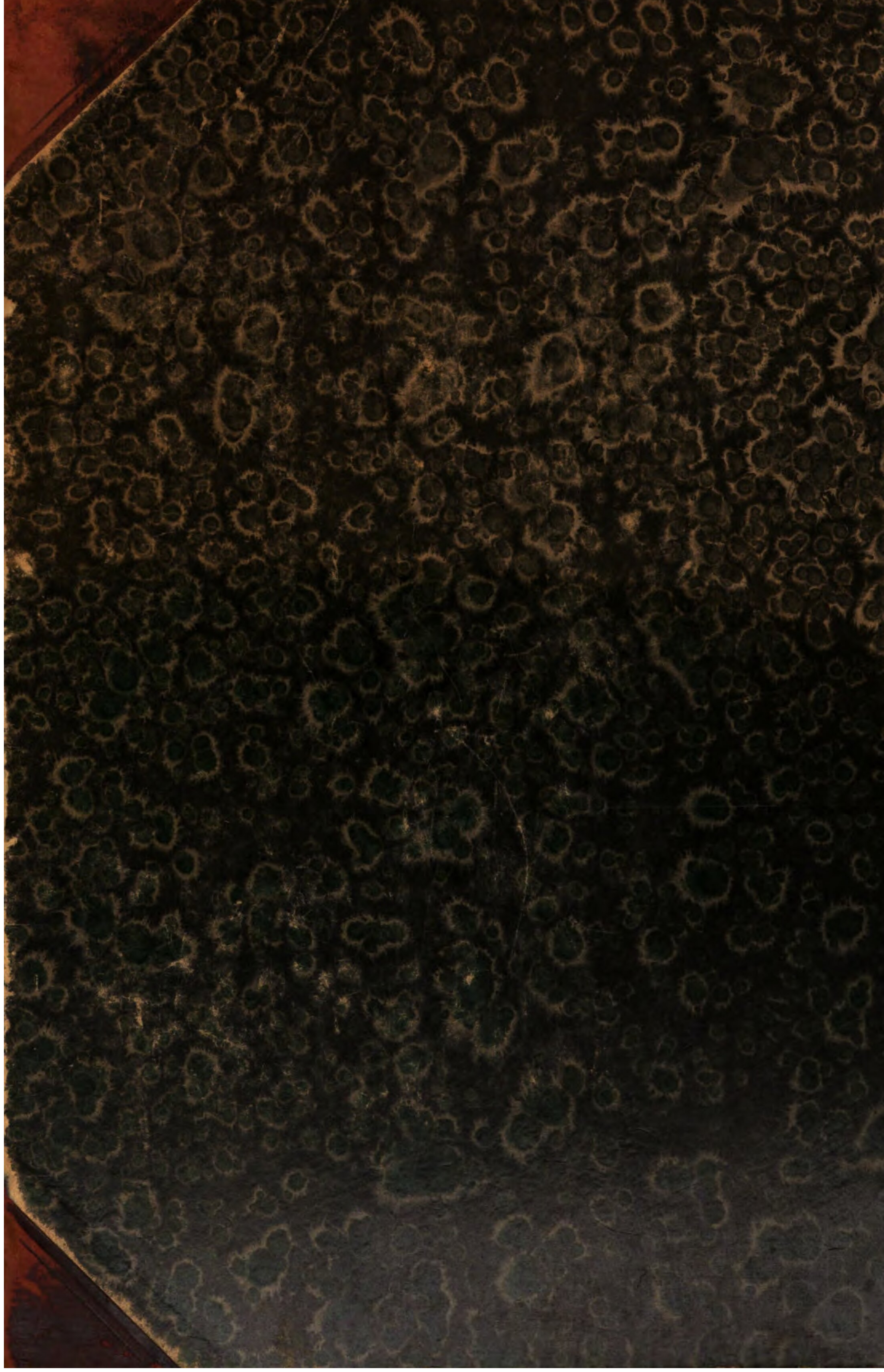
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It is intended to complete the First Volume of the
EXOTIC BUTTERFLIES with the Twentieth Part, in which a
Title-Page and an Index will be given.



Hewitson, William C.,

Illustrations of new species of exotic butterflies, selected chiefly from
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